36183-1

STATE OF

PUBLIC

SERVICE

COMMISSION

NORTH DAKOTA

NINETY-SECOND & NINETY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

TO

THE

GOVERNOR

AND

OFFICE OF
MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

FOR

THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD

ENDING

JUNE 30, 1983

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Public Service Commission
State of North Dakota

COMMISSIONERS
Bruce Hagen
President
Leo M. Reinbold
Dale V. Sandstrom
Secretary, Janet A. Elkin

Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
(701) 224-2400

The Honorable Allen I. Olson
Governor of North Dakota
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, ND 58505

Mr. L. M. Stenehjem, Jr.
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Bismarck, ND 58505

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the requirements of the laws of North Dakota, we submit our Ninety-second and Ninety-third Annual Report for the period ending June 30, 1983.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Hagen

Bruce Hagen, President

Leo M. Reinbold

Leo M. Reinbold, Commissioner

Dale V. Sandstrom

Dale V. Sandstrom, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Janet A. Elkin

Janet A. Elkin, Executive Secretary

(S E A L)

BRUCE HAGEN

President

Bruce Hagen, Public Service Commissioner, is presently serving his 22th year on the North Dakota Public Service Commission. He was first appointed to the Commission in 1961 by Governor William L. Guy to fill the term of Ernest Nelson. In 1964, Hagen was elected to a six-year term on the Democratic-NPL ballot, and reelected in 1970, 1976, and 1982.

He is a graduate of Devils Lake Central High, attended Devils Lake Junior College and graduated in 1953 from the University of North Dakota with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Hagen received his Master of Arts Degree in government and economics from the University of North Dakota in 1955, and completed an additional year of advanced study in government at the University of Wisconsin in 1956.

Hagen is a farmer in Benson and Ramsey Counties. He has served as a Deputy Motor Vehicle Registrar for North Dakota and chaired Governor Guy's committee to end the duplicate inspection of North Dakota grain by Minnesota. Hagen was General Chairman for the North Dakota Transportation Planning Committee which assembled a comprehensive transportation plan for North Dakota. Other offices have included: Vice-Chairman of the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, located at North Dakota State University, Fargo; Vice-Chairman of the Mid-America Governors' Transportation Council; and President of the eleven-state Midwest Public Service Commissioners Association. He was a member of the NARUC Ad Hoc Committee on U.S.-Canada Energy Supply (1969-1973); and was appointed one of North Dakota's representatives of the Midwestern Governors' Committee on Midwest Energy Requirements and Environmental Protection (Task Force) by Governor William L. Guy in 1972, and reappointed by Governor Arthur A. Link in 1973. In early 1972, he was appointed by Governor Link to the Commission on Commercial Air Transportation. In September, 1974, he was appointed to the Governor's Personnel Appeal Board. He has served on the Executive Committee of the Mid-America Regulatory Commission (MARC). Mr. Hagen is a member of the National Association of Regulatory Commissioners (NARUC), and has served on the Committee on Administration and Personnel and presently serves as Vice Chairman of the NARUC Committee on Communications. He served as Vice Chairman of NARUC in 1982. He was appointed by Governor Arthur Link as an executive member of the Reclamation of Strip-mined Lands Task Force of the Fort Union Regional Task Force; served as Chairman of the State Intermodal Transportation Team; and was appointed by Governor Link to act as a North Dakota contact with the President's Regulatory Council in 1979. Mr.

Hagen was elected Chairman of the North Dakota State Personnel Board in September, 1979, and served as Chairman until the summer of 1981. He was named to the Regional Energy Advisory Board of the U.S. Department of Energy in November, 1979; and appointed by Governor Link to the Governor's Economic Development Council in June, 1980.

Hagen has testified many times before Senate and Congressional Committees regarding boxcar supply, rail rates and related transportation problems, energy problems, and national strip-mine legislation.

Currently, Hagen serves as NARUC observer of the Potential Gas Committee, and is Vice-Chairman of the NARUC Committee on Communications. He was elected Chairman of the North Dakota Public Service Commission in January, 1983.

Hagen is a Korean War Veteran. He has two daughters, Marin, 14, and Jennifer, 19.

LEO M. REINBOLD

Public Service Commissioner

Leo M. Reinbold, Public Service Commissioner, is in his first term on the Commission. Born on March 24, 1933 at Glen Ullin in Morton County, he was reared and educated in the Hebron Public Schools. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Dickinson State College, a Master of Science degree from the University of North Dakota, and did some additional graduate work at Pennsylvannia State University.

Reinbold comes from a pioneer western North Dakota coal mining family. He comes from a family of eight children. Reinbold is married to the former Rose Hegel of Almont. They have three children: Brian, Russell, and Mary Jean.

Prior to being elected to the Public Service Commission in November of 1980, Reinbold taught school for five years at Killdeer, North Dakota and Scobey, Montana; then another 18 years at Valley City State College where he was the Chairman of the Department of Geography and Title I Director (Title I included the Extension Education Program). Reinbold was Director of Viking Tours at Valley City State College. Other offices that Commissioner Reinbold has held are: Precinct Committeeman; eight years on the Valley City Commission where he held the police, fire, street and sanitation portfolios; Vice-President of the Valley City Commisson, Chairman of the Barnes County Veterans Affairs Committee; Vice-President of the Barnes County Law Enforcement Council; City-County Planning Commission and Director of the Municipal Utilities in Valley City for eight years.

On the North Dakota Public Service Commission he holds the portfolio which includes Reclamation, Weights and Measures, Auctioneers and Auction Clerks and the Commission Budget.

Commissioner Reinbold is active and/or holds membership in the following: Lions Club; Elks Lodge; Eagles Club; Knights of Columbus and the Fellowship of Christian Athletes. Reinbold and his wife are also members of the Corpus Christi Parish in Bismarck.

Commissioner Reinbold is an active member on the Natural Gas Committee of NARUC (National Association of Regulatory Commissioners), as well as being one of eight state regulatory commissioners in the nation to serve on the National Gas Research Institute Advisory Council. In June of 1983, Reinbold was elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of MARC (Mid-America Regulatory Commissioners) which is the first office in the succession to the presidency of the organization.

Reinbold is a veteran of the United States Army having served during the Korean War. He plays golf as a hobby and is an avid gardener.

DALE V. SANDSTROM

Public Service Commissioner

Dale Sandstrom was born in Grand Forks on March 9, 1950, and attended the Fargo School System. He graduated from North Dakota State University and the University of North Dakota School of Law. He has done postgraduate work in regulatory law at Harvard Law School.

Sandstrom worked for the United States Senate under Senator Milton R. Young. He served on the staff of the North Dakota Criminal Justice Commission, specializing in integrity in government. While in that office, he proposed "North Dakota Crime Watch," which became the state's major crime prevention program.

He served as Assistant North Dakota Attorney General for six years, h ading the office's Consumer Fraud and Antitrust Division.

Governor Arthur A. Link appointed Sandstrom to the Governor's Task Force on Security and Privacy, and to the Governor's Task Force on Refugees. In 1976, Governor Link presented Sandstrom the "North Dakota Peace Gardener Award," which was then the State's second highest award.

As a member of the 1978 Republican State Platform Committee, Sandstrom first proposed the "Beginning Farmer Program," which was enacted by the 1979 Legislature.

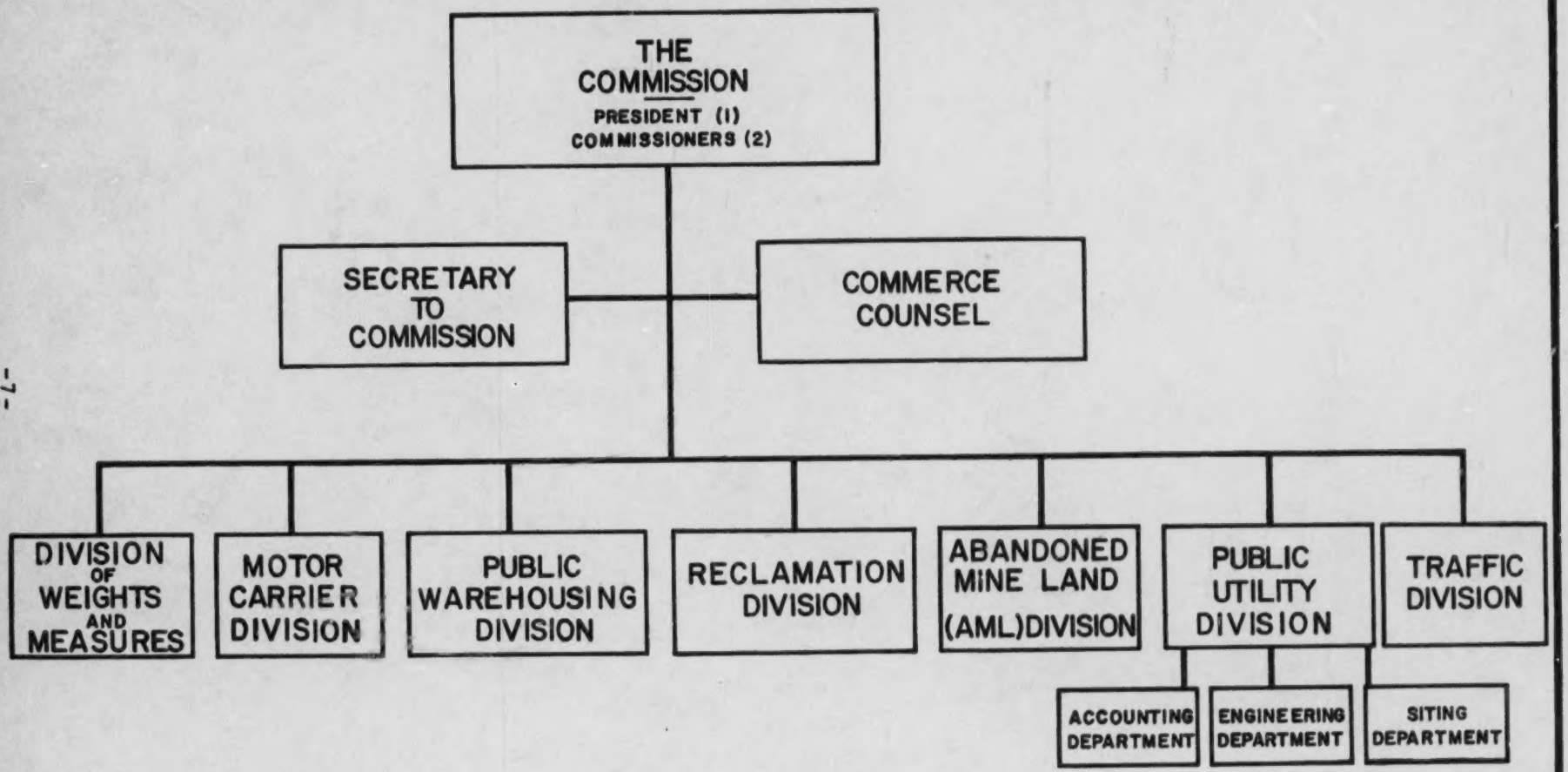
On May 1, 1981, he became state Securities Commissioner, having been appointed by Governor Allen I. Olson and confirmed by the state Senate.

In the 1982 election, he narrowly lost a bid to unseat an incumbent Public Service Commissioner. Effective May 5, 1983, he was appointed to the North Dakota Public Service Commission to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Richard Elkin.

Sandstrom is a graduate of the Regulatory Studies Program of Michigan State University and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. He is Chairman of the Governor's Committee on Commercial Air Transportation.

Sandstrom is a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Elks, Masons, Shrine and the international governing body of the Order of DeMolay.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ORGANIZATION CHART



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

FORMAL CASES

The formal docket embraces formal complaints and applications involving hearings on railroad and motor carrier rates; railroad service; public utility matters; motor carrier authority; plant siting; transmission line routing matters; reclamation violations; and other complaints and applications resulting in investigation and hearings.

The Public Service Commission during the period from July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1983, scheduled 149 public hearings. Ninety-eight hearings were held while 46 hearings were cancelled or postponed. 73.3 days of Commission time was devoted to public hearings resulting in 13,766 pages of testimony.

The state of the docket is as follows:

Number of cases docketed July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1983:

Motor Carrier Cases	158
General Cases (Including telephone, electric, gas pipelines, grain warehousing and other storage companies, siting and other miscellaneous matters)	595
TOTAL	753

Number of cases closed June 30, 1983:

Motor Carrier Cases	135
General Cases	528
TOTAL	663

Number of cases pending June 30, 1983:

Motor Carrier Cases	23
General Cases	55
Court Cases on Appeal	12
TOTAL	90

HOW WE SERVE

General Jurisdiction

In 1885 the Territory of Dakota established the Board of Railroad Commissioners which had general supervision over railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies and telegraph companies in Dakota Territory. Upon the division of Dakota Territory, the Constitution of the State of North Dakota provided for the election of a Board of Railroad Commissioners (in 1940 the name was changed to Public Service Commission) and directed that its powers and duties be prescribed by law. In 1890 the First Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota granted the commissioners of railroads supervision over common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water.

The general jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Railroads was substantially increased by the 1897 and the 1919 Legislative Sessions. The 1897 Legislative Session authorized the Commissioners of Railroads to exercise general supervision over railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies, bridge corporations, ferry companies, car companies, freight or freight line companies and any common carriers transporting passengers or property by railroad. In 1919 the general jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Railroads was increased to essentially the jurisdiction presently authorized by North Dakota Century Code Section 49-02-01:

49-02-01. GENERAL JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OVER PUBLIC UTILITIES. The general jurisdiction of the commission shall extend to and include:

1. Contract and common carriers engaged in the transportation of persons and property, excluding air carriers.

2. Telegraph, telephone, and communications utilities engaged in the transmission of messages or conversations.

3. Pipeline utilities engaged in the transportation of gas, oil, coal, and water.

4. Electric utilities engaged in the generation and distribution of light, heat, or power.

5. Gas utilities engaged in the distribution of natural, synthetic, or artificial gas.

6. All heating utilities engaged in the distribution of heat.

7. Warehouse companies engaged in the marketing, storage, or handling of agricultural products.

8. All other public utilities engaged in business in this state or in any country, city, township, or other political subdivisions of the state.

In 1969 a Surface Mine Reclamation Act (NDCC chapter 38-14) was passed which placed with the PSC the responsibility and jurisdiction over surface mining operations through the licensure of surface mining operators and the inspection of surface mines to ensure compliance with reclamation statutes.

In 1979 the Legislature found there were a substantial number of acres within the state disturbed by surface coal mining operations and non-coal mining operations on which little or no reclamation was conducted. The Legislature enacted legislation and placed authority with the Commission to implement and administer a federally funded program to reclaim abandoned lands with North Dakota's portion of federal reclamation fee collections, North Dakota Century Code, Chapter 38-14-2.

In 1975 legislation was approved which placed with the PSC the control over the siting of energy conversion facilities and energy transmission facilities (NDCC chapter 49-22). The PSC has authority to establish criteria for the designation of sites for energy conversion plants, corridors for energy conversion facilities, and specific routes within corridors for the placement of transmission lines.

Goals

The major goals of the North Dakota Public Service Commission are outlined below:

All North Dakota residents to receive reliable electric service at reasonable rates; North Dakota residents living within gas service areas to receive natural gas service at reasonable rates; North Dakota residents to receive reliable telephone service at reasonable rates; utility services to be provided by financially healthy, efficient utility companies; North Dakota residents to receive adequate, reliable transportation services at lowest possible rates; North Dakota farmers to receive reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored, provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage; provide the public with safeguards to insure proper performance and accounting of auction sales; provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weights and measurements; reclaim all land strip mined for

lignite to standards acceptable under state and federal law; utilize to the fullest extent possible North Dakota's portion of federal reclamation fee collections to convert problem abandoned mine lands to higher and better use; plan the siting of generation and transmission facilities to provide the most reasonable and economical construction to meet energy needs with the minimum environmental impact, least socio-economical impact, and optimum system reliability; provide the public with information relative to matters under PSC jurisdiction; provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints; promote safety in public transportation and utility services; provide opportunity for citizen participation at public hearings.

Operations

On April 19, 1983, President of the Commission, Richard A. Elkin, announced his intention to resign from the Commission effective April 30, 1983. On May 5, 1983, Governor Allen I. Olson appointed State Securities Commissioner Dale V. Sandstrom to fill the vacancy.

The three Public Service Commissioners are statewide elected officials, each serving terms of six years with one commissioner's term expiring every two years. The commissioners are responsible for the exercise of the powers and duties prescribed to the Public Service Commission under the law.

Each commissioner exercises equal power. Hence, although the workload is divided among the commissioners, they share equal responsibility for each division. The portfolios of the present commissioners are:

Bruce Hagen, President:	Electric and Natural Gas Utilities Pipeline Companies and Gas Safety Telephone Companies Traffic Division Railroad Companies and Safety (Crossings)
Leo M. Reinbold:	Surface-Mined Lands and Abandoned Mined Lands Reclamation Weights and Measures Auctioneers and Auction Clerks Commission Budget
Dale V. Sandstrom:	Motor Carrier Division Public Warehousing and Elevators Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting

By statute, the Public Service Commission is required to appoint a secretary to the commission. This position assists the

commission by coordinating the operations of the commissioners and relieving the individual commissioner of administrative detail. The secretary's office also administers the commission's licensing of auctioneers and auction clerks.

The administration of functions is divided among the various divisions as follows:

1. Division of weights and measures.

2. Motor carrier division.

3. Public warehousing division.

4. Reclamation division.

5. Abandoned mine land (AML) division.

6. Traffic division.

7. Public utility and siting division.

The first six divisions are headed by directors. The Public Utility Division is broken down into three departments Accounting, Engineering and Siting. Accounting is directed by a department chief, and the chief engineer directs the Engineering and Siting departments.

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

Section 49-01-02 of the North Dakota Century Code provides that the commission shall appoint a secretary. The commission secretary has the responsibility for directing the day to day administrative functions of the Commission, acting as the overall manager of the commission and relieving the commissioners of routine administrative detail.

Specifically, the commission secretary, as the administrative officer of the agency:

1. Serves as the official focal point through whom interested persons and companies under commission jurisdiction present their requests to the commission or inquire about specific commission activity.

2. Certifies and publishes all documents reflecting official acts of the commission.

3. Functions as the custodian of all official commission documents, responsible for the maintenance, use and disposition of such records.

4. Processes in an orderly manner all legal matters coming before the commission; maintains a docket of the cases filed with the commission; and schedules such matters for hearing.

5. The secretary, as the fiscal manager of the commission, oversees acccounting, purchasing, payroll and budget preparation.

6. Administers the agency's personnel policy as reflected in 1) recruitment and selection of new employees, 2) employee training programs, and 3) performance evaluation.

The Commission has a toll-free information line, 1-800-932-2400, at its Bismarck office to receive inquiries from North Dakota citizens relating to any area of Commission jurisdiction.

The Public Service Commission holds regular Tuesday meetings, barring illness, absence from the city of Bismarck, holidays, or other inability to obtain a quorum, the Public Service Commission meets every Tuesday at 10:00 a.m. in its Conference Room on the 13th floor of the State Capitol. The proposed agenda for these meetings is routinely posted in the hallway leading into the

commission offices on the Friday preceding the meeting. Notice of these regular meetings will be filed with the Secretary of State of North Dakota and will be posted in the commission offices. The proposed agenda will be mailed on the Friday preceding the meeting to any news media agency requesting, in writing, to be placed on a mailing list for that purpose.

If the Commission cannot abide by its regular meeting schedule, or if matters arise requiring its expeditious attention, a special or emergency meeting will be scheduled. Notice of a special or emergency meeting will be given to the news media agencies in the immediate locality of the meeting site which have requested to be so notified.

Copies of orders and other documents in each official case are kept in numbered files open to the public. The file contains applications, motions, briefs, correspondence, orders, and for those cases which entail public hearing, copies of the trancripts and exhibits. Recent cases are retained in original form in the offices on the 12th floor of the capitol while older cases are microfilmed and, thereafter, stored in the Archives of the State Historical Society.

Copies of official commission documents other than hearing transcripts are available upon request for the cost of reproduction. Minutes of the Commission are routinely distributed to the State Library Commission. Following is a list of other data gathered by the commission and published in print form for public use.

1. Pamphlet describing Commission functions and procedure in major rate cases.

2. List of public utilities, other than auto transportation, serving North Dakota.

3. Booklet of rules of practice and procedure before the commission.

4. Railroad freight commodity statistics.

5. Railroad maps showing existing rail track of railroad companies serving North Dakota.

6. Rail abandonment lists and maps.

7. Tariff filing rules.

8. Motor and rail carrier tariffs (specific information available upon request).

9. Telephone maps of the service boundary area of all telephone companies operating in North Dakota.

10. System maps for regulated electric and gas utilities.

11. Pipeline and transmission line maps.

12. Scope of authority book (motor carrier).

13. List of ICC rules and regulations governing motor carriers.

14. Special carrier list (freight).

15. Special carrier list (passengers).

16. Class "A" carrier list (freight).

17. Contract carrier list.

18. Special housemovers list.

19. Registered ICC carriers in North Dakota.

20. List of authorized North Dakota motor carriers indicating commodity authority.

21. AML standard specifications.

22. Procurement policy.

23. AML rules and relevant statutes.

24. General information semi-annually regarding coal mining operations under Commission jurisdiction.

25. Strip mining reclamation law and rules and regulations.

26. Energy conversion and transmission facility siting act and rules and regulations.

27. Application guidelines for:

    Certificate of site compatibility for an energy conversion facility;

    Certificate of site compatibility for a transmission facility corridor;

    Route permit within a designated transmission facility corridor;

    Definition of terms within application format; and

    Guidelines for ten-year plans.

DATA PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Overview

The Data Processing Division provides support services to all departments of the Public Service Commission (PSC) and acts as a center for word processing and data processing. Goals of this department are to provide high technology capabilities at a level where non-technical individuals can fully utilize advanced processing systems, equipment, and software.

Word Processing

Word Processing capabilities are performed on an agency wide scale through a multifunction system (Wang VS45). A network or center is physically housed in the Data Processing Department and that department's responsibilities include training and technical support to non-technical individuals in the use of this sophisticated equipment.

Data Processing

Computerized programs in the 1981-83 biennium were:

Abandoned Mine Land Division

AML Division uses a computer system to categorize, modify, and update their inventory of abandoned mine sites.

Accounting Division

The PSC fixed asset inventory is a computerized system used strictly for recording and tracking fixed assets. Output can be generated in various formats to meet state auditor's requirements through the inquiry capabilities.

Administration Division

The Administrative Division uses a system called A Departmental Reporting System (ADRS) which generates spread-sheet capability for management.

Commerce Counsel

The Legal Division uses the Advanced Text Management System (ATMS) for bill drafting, preparing the Rules of Practice & Procedure and documents using North Dakota Century Code and North Dakota Administrative Code sections. The Storage and Information Retrieval System (STAIRS) is used to perform keyword searches of North Dakota Century Code and North Dakota Administrative Code sections.

Grain Elevator Division

The Grain Elevator Division uses a computerized system for tracking and counting various commodities (e.g., wheat, oats, corn, sunflowers) by bushel once a month for approximately 600 elevators in North Dakota. Reports are generated and distributed to appropriate personnel.

Motor Carrier Division

The C-PLATE system of the Motor Carrier Division is an on-line inquiry system which provides PSC-related information on all vehicles under PSC jurisdiction to law enforcement agencies (State Radio). Vehicle ID cards are also printed and reports are generated using this system.

The PS-PLATE RECEIPTS is an on-line system used for the accounting and reporting of payments received from the annual licensing of motor carriers.

Reclamation Division

Major systems used by the Reclamation Division include:

1. Data Entry and Review (DEAR) is a complete system designed to generate, manipulate, modify, and plot data which can be represented as a surface. This system is used for either pre or post mine topography maps and evaluation for permit purposes.

2. Permit Status Report (PSR) is a program that processes administrative-type data common to coal mining permits. It scrutinizes the user's retrieval request, retrieves the data and displays it in a set format.

3. Logical Intersection, Union and Relative Difference of Polygons (IURD) program was developed to compute polygon to polygon intersections, unions and relative differences.

4. Data Base is a comprehensive storage and retrieval system for inputting all relevant information on a particular item including its graphic location. This was a joint project of the Reclamation and Siting Divisions.

Siting Division

Major systems used by the Siting Division include:

1. Data Base is a comprehensive storage and retrieval

system for inputting all relevant information on a particular item including its graphic location.

2. GRADS is a generalized system for the storage and retrieval of data relating to geographic entities in graphic form.

3. DB UTILS is a series of execution programs that allows a user to make modifications (addition, deletions, and annotations) to a data base file.

4. MAPPER is a sophisticated graphic program designed to aid the Commission in evaluating study areas and generating maps for analysis. An operator is able to evaluate any area at any scale with the incorporation of particular criteria.

5. Base Map is a project involving the digitization of all section corners in the State of North Dakota. All polygon (graphic location) information will then be tied to the base map.

6. QUERY is a data base program which allows a user to run specific requests and the program will search the data base for the specific information requested.

7. BROWSE is a program used in conjunction with Query and it allows the user to look into the file at the element level to examine the requested information.

8. DB DELETE is a new data base program which allows modifications made at the element level (specifically a piece of data) within the parent hierarchy without deleting the entire structure.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division uses an on-line grain movement tracking system of North Dakota originated agricultural commodities. Reports are generated from information received from over 600 elevators, and this data is used to analyze ongoing changes in the grain marketing system, to monitor truck/rail competition in the grain transportation industry, to enhance the shipping services and rates available to North Dakota shippers by providing transportation interests with data which encourages competition. Another objective of this effort is to facilitate continued operation of railroad branchlines.

ABANDONED MINE LANDS DIVISION

The function of the Commission's Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Division is to implement state and federal law and Commission policy in the reclamation of abandoned mines located in North Dakota. This function is not a regulatory function, but rather a service function pursuant to federal and state law.

On August 3, 1977, Public Law 95-87 became effective. In addition to a current surface coal mining regulatory program, P.L. 95-87 called for states to undertake abandoned mine reclamation. During the 1979 legislative session the North Dakota Legislature passed an abandoned mine reclamation statute now codified at Chapter 38-14.2, N.D.C.C.

Under P.L. 95-87 a reclamation fee of 10 cents per ton of lignite mined in North Dakota has been and is being collected. Half of the reclamation fund is designated as North Dakota's "state share" and the other half is designated as "federal discretionary" funds. State share funds were not available until North Dakota had an approved current surface coal mining regulatory program and an approved AML program. Between July 1, 1979 and December 1981, Commission personnel worked on necessary program development and approvals. On December 14, 1980, the North Dakota Regulatory program was approved by the Office of Surface Mining and Enforcement (OSM), U.S. Department of Interior. On December 23, 1981, North Dakota's AML program was approved by OSM. Approvals allowed the Commission to apply for and accept federal grants of "stateshare" funds to do AML reclamation and abatement.

On July 12, 1982, the Commission's AML Division submitted its first "stateshare" construction and administrative grant applications. Although OSM considered the applications "models", not until February 3, 1983 were both applications approved. Under the approved "stateshare" grants five (5) construction projects at four (4) sites were started. By June 30, 1983, only one project had been completed. All other stateshare FY 1983 construction projects will carry over into the next biennium.

While stateshare funds were brought to North Dakota, during the 1981-1983 biennium considerable federal discretionary share funds were also brought to North Dakota. With federal "discretionary" funding reclamation has been completed at "Old Pittsburg" (1980) and the "Howie" (1981) AML sites. However, site monitoring continues. With "discretionary" funds, the AML inventory was completed (1980) and feasibility studies were undertaken (1980-1981). During the 1981-1983 biennium, "discretionary" funds were used for testing AML reclamation techniques at Lehigh, Scranton and Urlacher AML sites.

No new functions were assigned by law to the AML program during the 1981-1983 biennium. No functions were deleted during the 1981-1983 biennium.

During the past biennium the AML Division has accomplished reclamation of approximately 40 acres at four (4) AML sites. Research and demonstration was a significant part of several reclamation projects, e.g., Lehigh, Urlacher and Scranton AML sites.

In addition to reclamation construction activity revegetation, groundwater, micro-gravity and surface resistivity studies were undertaken. Many AML sites have little or no topsoil and revegetation is a significant long term problem after overburden regrading and topsoil respreading have occurred. At some AML sites if regrading occurs the local groundwater may be degraded. Thus revegetation and groundwater studies were begun in 1982. However, neither study was completed during the 1981-1983 biennium.

For most underground AML sites mine maps are either wholly inadequate or non-existent. To find suspected mine tunnels and rooms and to help determine the extent of an underground mine hazard, micro-gravity and resistivity studies were undertaken. Results of the groundwater, resistivity and micro-gravity studies will be available in the Fall of 1983.

Although research was needed during program development, as the program matures the AML Division will probably recommend a leveling off or halt to most "study" work. Construction projects will continue to focus on identified high priority projects. However, priorities may change based on new information e.g., radioactivity surveys of the uraniferous-lignite mines.

Difficulties encountered are typically those of a fledgeling construction program in an agency with virtually no procurement and construction experience. For example, drafting of construction specifications, following appropriate procurement procedures, handling award disputes, and developing a contract administration system are new responsibilities and duties never before given to or undertaken by the Commission.

Program work remains for several years. Plans are to annually submit construction and administrative grant applications and maximize use of human and financial resources for actual reclamation/construction.

AUCTIONEERS

The North Dakota Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the licensing and bonding of auctioneers, a responsibility given to the Commission by the 1957 Legislature.

The changes made by the 1975 Legislative Session evolved from the concern of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association with the practice of clerking sales without an adequate bond to protect the owner. As a result of the efforts of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association, the Forty-Fourth Legislative Assembly repealed Chapter 51-05, Auctioneer's and Auction Sales, and enacted Chapter 51-05.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to auctioneers and auction sales, and the licensing of auctioneers and clerks.

Key provisions of this new Chapter, which became effective July 1, 1975, provide that all auctioneers and clerks who are to be at least 18 years of age and a United States citizen, having a good reputation for honesty, truthfulness and fair-dealing, resident and non-resident alike, are to be annually licensed by the Public Service Commission.

No license is to be issued to an auctioneer unless he has (a) actively engaged in auctioneering at least one year prior to July 1, 1975; or (b) completed an approved course of training relating to auctioneers; and (c) has not had his license revoked in this or any other state within the past two years.

The Public Service Commission, either on its own motion or upon verified complaint, may investigate the activities of any licensee, or other person, and may suspend or revoke any license if violations have occurred. Among the grounds for suspension or revocation of a license, or denial of an application, are the making of false statements to the Public Service Commission; mishandling of the accounts and records of a sale; having a criminal record involving offenses of the nature of fraud or larceny; failure to produce records for the Commission; or violating any other provision or rule relating to the license.

The new law also establishes a procedure for a hearing in the event an application is denied. The Public Service Commission must give notice to the applicant and, if requested, set a hearing. The applicant has 20 days to request the hearing, and the Public Service Commission then has 20 days to notify interested or protesting persons. The hearing must be within 60 days of the applicant's request.

Revocation or suspension of a license involves observance of the procedures of the Administrative Agencies Practices Act (Chapter 28-32), which includes drafting complaints, hearing procedures and the right to appeal any decision of the Commission.

The auction clerk is required to maintain a separate escrow or trust account in this state. Personal funds, with the limited exception of up to $100 to pay service charges, cannot be commingled with sales proceeds. All books and records are to be open for inspection at any time by the Comission. On and after July 1, 1983, surety bonds are to be filed with every original application, along with a $25 license fee, and maintained thereafter. Auctioneers must file a $3,000 surety bond and clerks a $10,000 bond. Federally insured financial institutions must be licensed to clerk sales; they need not file a bond.

The application for license and bond must be filed at least 10 days prior to the date such applicant is to conduct or clerk his first auction sale. Purebred sales are exempt from the licensing provision. The names and license number of the auctioneer and clerk shall appear on all advertising of sales.

The Public Service Commission is required to provide a list of all persons licensed under this Act by April 1 of each year. The list is to be sent to the Clerk of the District Court in each county. Licensees also receive a copy, as well as any other person requesting the list.

Violation of the provisions of Chapter 51-05.1 is an infraction carrying a fine of up to $500, but no jail sentence.

For the biennial period July 1, 1981 through June 30, 1983, 971 auctioneers licenses and 524 clerks licenses were issued.

COMMERCE COUNSEL DIVISION

The Commerce Counsel, an Assistant Attorney General, provides legal advice to the Commission and staff as necessary on all matters involving Public Service Commission jurisdiction. There is one assistant, also an Assistant Attorney General, presently employed on a full-time basis by the Commission.

During the biennium, the State continued to receive conditional approval of its State Program for reclamation of surface mined lands. Appropriate additional legislation was approved during the 1983 legislative session to gain unconditional approval of our State Program. A rulemaking proceeding on rules for reclamation of surface mined lands was undertaken during the fall of 1983.

The Office of Commerce Counsel has participated in 98 cases heard before the Commission and 12 cases that were in court.

There are presently four cases on appeal to the District or Supreme Court.

The office represents the State in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Railroad track abandonments have become a major issue for the Commission and the Commerce Counsel is actively involved in these proceedings.

Presently, the Commission has four pending grain insolvency cases.

In addition, the Office of Commerce Counsel responds to public inquiries and complaints.

The workload of the Commerce Counsel continues to increase and all legal matters are current.

Major Cases Pending or Completed

* Mandan Line. Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) has been granted a transmission line route for a 500 kV AC transmission line running from north to south across the counties of Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Steele, Barnes, Ransom and Sargent in North Dakota. This decision of the PSC was appealed to the District Court in Valley City, North Dakota, and to the Supreme Court of North Dakota. The PSC action was affirmed by both courts.

* Chicago Milwaukee Railroad Bankruptcy. The Milwaukee railroad filed a petition in bankruptcy in December of 1977. At the time of filing for bankruptcy, the Milwaukee operated approximately 90 miles of mainline track and 267 miles of branchline track in North Dakota. The Public Service Commission became a party of record to the Milwaukee bankruptcy proceedings which continues to date.

Between 1980 and 1981, the bankruptcy trustee filed applications and received authority to abandon its entire branchline and mainline trackage in North Dakota. The Public Service Commission participated in protesting each of the abandonment applications. The Burlington Northern Railroad Company has since purchased and is operating the segment of the Milwaukee branchline between Linton, North Dakota, and Eureka, South Dakota. In addition, the State of South Dakota purchased and the Burlington Northern Railroad is operating the Milwaukee Railroad mainline trackage between Ortonville, Minnesota, and Miles City, Montana, including the approximately 90 miles of that trackage within North Dakota.

* Northern States Power Company v. Hagen. On December 10, 1980, the City of Fargo filed a complaint with the Commission alleging discrimination in the pricing of natural gas sold at retail by Northern States Power Company to its customers in North Dakota. Following hearing on the complaint, the Commission ordered NSP to roll-in, or average, the purchase cost of natural gas across its entire system in arriving at the cost of natural gas sold in North Dakota, rather than directly assigning the cost of imported Canadian natural gas to North Dakota. The Commission's decision was affirmed by the North Dakota District Court but reversed on appeal by the North Dakota Supreme Court.

The Legal Division is currently assisting the Attorney General's Office in a complaint proceeding filed before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission against NSP's two natural gas pipeline suppliers - Midwestern Gas Transmission Company and Northern Natural Gas Company. The objective of this complaint is to allow NSP to use its natural gas suppliers in a least-cost-method and accomplish the averaging of gas prices across its entire system.

* Abandonment of Burlington Northern Branchline Between York and Dunseith. In August 1981, the Burlington Northern Railroad filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its 42 miles of branchline between York, North Dakota, and Dunseith, North Dakota. The Public Service Commission filed a protest and requested an investigation of the abandonment application. The ICC granted the request for

investigation. The PSC participated in the investigation and was successful in obtaining an order from the Interstate Commerce Commission on January 29, 1982, denying Burlington Northern authority to abandon the 14 mile portion of the line between York and Wolford. That portion of the branchline is still being operated.

* Abandonment of Burlington Northern Branchline Between Edgeley and Streeter. On June 3, 1983, the Burlington Northern Railroad filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon its 40 miles of branchline between Edgeley Junction, North Dakota, and Streeter, North Dakota. The Public Service Commission filed a protest and requested an investigation of the abandonment application which was granted by the ICC. The PSC filed its argument and verified statements in support of its protest with the ICC and a decision from that agency is expected soon.

* Transportation Division of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce v. Elkin. On December 28, 1982, the Fargo Chamber of Commerce along with the Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce and the North Dakota Farm Bureau filed a complaint in North Dakota District Court against the Public Service Commission challenging the Commission's actions in approving a rate increase request by members of the Middlewest Motor Freight Bureau. The District Court granted the PSC's motion to dismiss the complaint stating that the parties lacked standing to sue the PSC and that the Fargo Chamber had failed to exhaust its administrative remedies. The Fargo Chamber of Commerce appealed to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court in holding that the Fargo Chamber of Commerce had not exhausted its administrative remedies.

* Coast Trading Company Insolvency. On April 7, 1982, the Coast Trading Company, which operated 6 licensed grain warehouses in North Dakota, filed a petition in bankruptcy. The Public Service Commission petitioned the Bankruptcy Court to lift the Court's automatic stay order and allow the Commission to act as a trustee for the benefit of North Dakota producers who sold grain to Coast's warehouses in North Dakota. The Bankruptcy Court subsequently approved a settlement between Coast, United Pacific Insurance Company, and the PSC allowing the PSC to act as trustee in accordance with North Dakota law. The PSC's appointment was confirmed by the North Dakota District Court. The Commission received claims from producers and reached a settlement with United Pacific providing for full payment of the claims with interest at four percent per annum. The settlement was approved by the District Court and payment of the claims was made on September 1, 1983.

* Valley Farmers Bean Association Insolvency. On October 18, 1982, the North Dakota District Court approved the Commission's application to act as trustee for the benefit of producers who delivered beans to the three licensed warehouses of the insolvent Valley Farmers Bean Association. Valley Farmers subsequently filed a petition for reorganization in the United States Bankruptcy Court. The PSC filed a complaint in its capacity as a State trustee. The Commission's complaint was approved by the Bankruptcy Court. The Commission has received claims against the cooperative, completed the sale of inventory and is currently attempting to negotiate a settlement with the affected parties. If a settlement cannot be reached, the PSC will file its report with the District Court.

MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION

The Commission, pursuant to Chapter 49-18 of the North Dakota Century Code, has the statutory responsibility of regulating motor carriers and motor vehicles in the transportation of persons and property for compensation over the highways of the State of North Dakota.

The Motor Carrier Division of the Commission presently consists of four employees, including the director. It is the responsibility of the division to advise and assist the Commission in the discharge of its statutory responsibilities and the rules adopted governing such motor carriers.

This major division of the Commission processes all applications for motor carrier authority, the transfer of existing authority, the annual renewal of certificates and permits and the issuance of commercial plates for vehicles operated by carriers under their respective authorities. This division also has the responsibility of regulating the movement of interstate motor transportation to the extent that every common and contract carrier transporting non-exempt commodities, for hire, in interstate commerce into, from or through the State of North Dakota must register its authority, granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with this Commission, and obtain a sufficient number of identification stamps in order that one stamp can be attached to a uniform cab card in each tractor unit.

As of July 1, 1983, the Commission regulates 28 class "A" carriers, 205 common carriers, 37 contract carriers, 36 common carriers of buildings and 3500 registered Interstate Commerce Commission carriers.

1981-1983 Biennial Accomplishments

1. Application forms for motor carrier authority have been revised.

2. Participated in revising rules governing Commission authorized motor carriers. Commission motor carrier rules revised related to:

   Insurance requirements
   Leasing of Equipment (72 Hour Provision)
   Fee Schedules
   Commerical Zones
   Procedures relating to temporary authority requests
   Increased exempt zone for maintaining drivers log

Designated no smoking sections on buses
Obtained a multifunction terminal for the division

3. Issued a publication of laws and rules; copy furnished to authorized motor carriers

4. Published an updated Directory of Authority which is available to the public.

5. Conducted field and office audits of motor carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission to insure compliance with the provisions of their respective authority.

6. Investigated possible dormant or abandoned certificates or permits issued by the Commission.

7. Assisted in establishing an annual conference with members of the North Dakota Motor Carrier Association.

8. Members of this division have participated in state and national transportation seminars involving shippers and motor carriers.

9. Handled public complaints and inquiries relating to PSC authorized motor carriers.

10. Monitored expenses of the division and has operated within budget guidelines.

1983-1985 Biennium Goals

1. To relieve the existing and future undue burdens upon the highways arising by reason of the use of such highways by motor vehicles for hire.

2. To protect the safety and welfare of the traveling and shipping public in their use of the highways.

3. To encourage sound economic conditions of efficient and well managed carriers.

4. To promote safe, adequate, economical and efficient transportation.

5. To encourage the establishment and maintenance of reasonable rates for transportation without unreasonable discrimination or unfair or destructive competitive practices.

6. To encourage the most productive use of equipment and energy resources.

7. To encourage the establishment and maintenance of a sound, safe and competitive privately owned motor carrier transportation system.

1983-1985 Biennium Objectives

1. Shall have a continued concern that Commission authorized motor carriers provide service pursuant to provisions of their certificates.

2. Cause a suspension of certificates of Commission authorized motor carriers failing to comply with the provisions of their certificates.

3. Process all motor carrier applications in a timely and reasonable manner.

4. Continue to educate members of the division of all laws and rules pertaining to motor transportation.

5. Continue a close working relationship with members of state and federal enforcement agencies, Interstate Commerce Commission, state agencies, courts, motor carrier associations and the State Legislature.

6. Continue to offer training sessions to enforcement agencies and continue to monitor enforcement activities of enforcement personnel charged with the responsibility of enforcing Title 49 and Commission rules.

7. Publish the laws and rules; furnish the publication to the motor carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

8. Publish an updated Directory of Authority manual and make the publication available to the public.

9. Conduct field and office audits of motor carriers under the jurisdiction of the Commission to insure compliance with the provisions of the carriers' certificates.

10. Investigate possible dormant or abandoned certificates.

11. Assist the Commission in establishing an annual conference with members of the North Dakota Motor Carrier Association.

12. Closely monitor expenses and attempt to reduce costs of operation.

13. Remain flexible to change in the motor carrier industry.

14. Initiate policy relating to hearing rules which allow for a lease of equipment for less than 30 days.

Future Objectives of the Motor Carrier Division

1. Implementation of the complete accounting system of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the state computer system.

2. Add a letter quality printer to the Wang system for word processing.

MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION
Summary of Activities
7-1-81 Through 6-30-83

	7-1-81 Through 12-31-81	1-1-82 Through 6-30-82	7-1-82 Through 12-31-82	1-1-83 Through 6-30-83	TOTAL
Memos Received in Motor Carrier Office	34	44	51	63	192
Memos Sent from Motor Carrier Office	22	23	26	37	108
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law & Order	28	37	24	22	111
Amended Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law & Order	0	1	0	0	1
Order Granting Temporary Authority/ Control	9	9	10	4	32
Amended Order Granting Temporary Authority/Control	3	0	1	0	4
Order Denying Temporary Authority/ Control	5	3	0	0	8
Order Granting Application	3	5	7	6	21
Order	9	0	0	2	11
Order of Suspension of Certificate/ Authority	6	15	18	11	50
Order Rescinding Suspension of Certificate/Authority	9	19	13	13	54
Order of Revocation of Authority	2	3	0	1	6

	7-1-81 Through 12-31-81	1-1-82 Through 6-30-82	7-1-82 Through 12-31-82	1-1-83 Through 6-30-83	TOTAL
Order Granting Intervention	0	1	1	0	2
Order to Show Cause	0	0	2	0	2
Order Denying Motion to Strike Protest	0	1	0	0	1
Order Cancelling Certificate/ Authority	2	9	0	12	23
Order of Temporary Suspension of Certificate/Authority	0	2	0	0	2
Order Cancelling Permit	1	0	0	0	1
Order Denying Application	5	1	0	0	6
Order Denying Petition for Hearing	2	2	1	5	10
Order Cancelling Hearing & Dismissing Application	1	0	4	0	5
Order Denying Request for Reconsideration for Application	1	0	2	0	3
Order of Suspension & Investigation & Notice of Hearing	1	0	0	0	1
Order to Produce Documents	1	0	0	0	1
Notice of Amended Application	0	1	0	0	1
Notice of Opportunity for Hearing	10	10	8	8	36

	7-1-81 Through 12-31-81	1-1-82 Through 6-30-82	7-1-82 Through 12-31-82	1-1-83 Through 6-30-83	TOTAL
Notice of Hearing	16	22	23	18	79
Notice of Rescheduled Hearing	1	8	7	8	24
Notice of Postponement of Hearing	2	4	2	4	12
Order Determining Violations & Assessing Penalties	0	0	1	0	1
Notice of Cancellation of Hearing	1	7	0	1	9
Court Appeals to Motor Carrier Cases	2	1	1	1	5
Hearings Held	10	17	14	12	53
Number of Hearing Days	-	-	-	17	17
Vehicles Inspected for Compliance of Title 49	2840	1226	1361	1253	6680
Citations Issued for Violation of Title 49	38	28	34	31	131
Citations Issued for No Authority Violation	13	13	7	11	44
Complaints Handled by Motor Carrier Division	6	12	8	9	37
Hours Expended for Training Sessions	64	13	8	6	91
Applications Filed & Docketed	42	44	37	36	159

	7-1-81 Through 12-31-81	1-1-82 Through 6-30-82	7-1-82 Through 12-31-82	1-1-83 Through 6-30-83	TOTAL
Interstate ND Identification Stamps Sold	145,172	44,853	156,843	42,492	389,360
Intercorporate Transportation Authorized	4	0	0	1	5

	7-1-81 Through 12-31-81	1-1-82 Through 6-30-82	7-1-82 Through 12-31-82	1-1-83 Through 6-30-83	TOTAL
Cost of Transcripts Motor Carrier Cases	$ 9,514.80	$ 10,303.15	$ 6,896.15	$ 10,607.86	$ 37,321.96
Intrastate Receipts	$ 8,438.00	$ 82,471.25	$ 6,394.00	$ 76,064.00	$ 173,367.25
Intrastate Receipts	$706,616.50	$238,014.70	$755,488.32	$218,505.50	$1,918,625.02

MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION
Summary of Activities
7-1-81 Through 6-30-83

	BUY & SELL APPLICATION	NEW APPLICATION	EXTENSION APPLICATION	APPLICATION GRANTED	APPLICATION DENIED	APPLICATION DISMISSED AT REQUEST OF APPLICANT
SPECIAL*	24	54	32	70	5	13 *22 Common Carrier Applications Pending Final Order
CONTRACT*	0	20	12	25	3	3 *1 Contract Application Pending Final Order
CLASS A	4	4	2	9	0	1
COMPLAINT	5					
RULE MAKING	1					

PUBLIC UTILITY DIVISION

The Public Service Commission, as part of its general jurisdiction under Title 49, NDCC, has regulatory authority over North Dakota telephone utilities; over the intrastate rates and services of privately owned electric, gas and radio common carrier utilities; and over certain safety matters relating to the intrastate operations of electric, gas, telephone and railway systems. The Commission is also responsible for the siting of energy conversion and transmission facilities to minimize the impacts of such facilities on agricultural production and the environment.

The Commission's routine activities in these areas of responsibility are handled by its Engineering Department. This department consists of seven employees, including the chief engineer. It operates as a technical advisory group on matters relating generally to rates, services, safety, siting, and other miscellaneous matters.

One of the prime responsibilities of the Engineering Department is the maintenance of a complete tariff file containing all the rates and regulations of regulated gas, electric, telephone and radio common carrier utilities. In addition, the department is responsible for promulgation, revision, and interpretation of Commission standards for service and safety of the regulated utilities. Any proposed revisions in existing tariffs or new tariffs are examined and, if necessary, investigated by the engineering staff before presentation with its recommendation for the Commission's determination. During the biennium approximately 385 such revised or new tariff filings were handled by the department.

The rates and regulations contained in the filed tariffs, along with the standards promulgated by the Commission, are used in handling customer complaints. In the '81-'83 biennium the Engineering Department handled approximately 1,500 such complaints. In addition, the engineering staff responded to approximately 4,000 information requests relating to utility operations in the state.

This department is also involved extensively in general rate proceedings, including investigative activities primarily in areas of depreciation, allocation, cost studies, and rate design. In addition, the chief engineer generally acts as the hearing examiner in formal hearings held as a part of such proceedings.

Although the department is responsible for various safety aspects of regulated electric, gas, telephone, and railway systems, its primary areas of effort during the biennium were in railway crossing matters and natural gas safety. During the biennium approximately 50 investigations were made.

In the area of siting, the Engineering Department is involved in the assessment of environmental, agricultural, social, and technical acceptability of industry proposed sites, corridors, and routes through staff investigations and information gathered through the public hearing process. It also monitors and enforces conditions set by the Commission for construction and operation of authorized energy conversion and transmission facilities.

The general goal of the Engineering Department is to assure that adequate and safe service is provided on a nondiscriminatory basis to consumers of all regulated utilities at rates and charges that are just and reasonable.

During the 1981-1983 biennium, two Letters of Intent were submitted to the Commission for the construction of major transmission facilities. Applicants receiving certificates and/or construction permits during the biennium are listed in Table I.

Table I TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Case No.	Applicant	Cert No.	Permit No.	Type of Facility	Size of Facility
9942	NPPD	34		Electric Transmission Line	500kV
10144	BEC	35	43	Electric Transmission Line	345kV
10208	MDU		40	Gas Pipeline	8"
10244	DPC		41	Gas Pipeline	4"
10262	MDU		42	Gas Pipeline	3"
10286	ANG	38	47	Gas Pipeline	24"
10299	MDU	36	44	Gas Pipeline	4"
10314	MDU	37	45	Gas Pipeline	4"
10349	NPPD		46	Electric Transmission Line	500kV
10416	UPA		48	Electric Transmission Line	230kV

KEY

ANG - American Natural Gas
BEC - Basin Electric Power Cooperative
MDU - Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
NPPD - Nebraska Public Power District
UPA - United Power Association

COMPUTERIZATION PROGRAM

The Siting Act, Section 49-22-05.1, mandates that the Commission assemble and publish an inventory of exclusion and avoidance areas, and other siting criteria. This was done in 1976. The Commission was also given continuing responsibility to evaluate and update said inventory. The Commission is in the

process of computerizing this inventory, and feels there are significant benefits to be derived therefrom.

The large volume of information contained in the inventory and the updating difficulties inherent in the existing system will be more readily managed with computerization.

The computer's mapping system will provide greater versatility and accuracy. At the present time the inaccuracy for any given point to be mapped within the State of North Dakota is not more than 12%. The final error will be less than 2% when the project is completed. The ability of the system to display one or all of the criteria for any given area as small as a quarter section to as large as the entire state allows greater versatility when evaluating any given area.

The computer system will allow updates and corrections to be made very quickly and easily. This leads to a system which is potentially as current as the information the Commission obtains through its cooperative agreements with the agencies whose jurisdiction the criteria encompasses.

This system will provide the ability for other agencies to access information which may be applicable in their corridor examination concerns. Presently such information consists of the Water Commission's irrigation permit data, State Land Department's inventory of state owned lands, State Park and Recreation's data concerning rare and unique plant species and animals, and Historical Society's data on archeological and paleontological sites. Other advantages also realized are the ability to quickly store, manipulate, and search the very large amounts of information.

The Siting Division is now undertaking the most difficult and expensive portions of the project. These include the initial development of the extensive library of programs necessary to properly handle the data, and the initial input of extremely large amounts of data.

The computer system does have additional capabilities. The largest and most complex usage made of its additional abilities is to store all data on past and present siting projects. Programs have been written to allow data to be entered, corrected, and updated easily. Several search procedures have been set up which allow the projects to be examined, and data on certain types of projects retrieved. Some of the parameters which may be used to retrieve project data are docket numbers, project, type (e.g., plant, electric transmission, or pipeline transmission), application type (e.g., waiver, corridor, or route), date approved, counties affected, and others.

The computer is also very helpful for calculating electric and magnetic field strengths. When examining an application for an electric transmission facility, the process of calculating the strengths and graphing them would require many days without the use of a computer. With the computer's assistance the process only takes a couple of hours.

It is our intent to complete the computerization of the basic inventory and to develop a number of program refinements during the next biennium which will result in improved efficiency for preparing and processing future siting and routing applications, and a potential for use in other areas of Commission jurisdiction.

PUBLIC WAREHOUSING DIVISION

The Grain Elevator Division is charged with the general supervision of licensed grain elevators in North Dakota.

Under the law on licensing and bonding, a monthly report system is mandatory. Spot checks of the operation are conducted by Public Service Commission personnel.

Number of Licensed Elevators

1.	1977	605
2.	1978	600
3.	1979	587
4.	1980	589
5.	1981	590
6.	1982	578

The total amount of bonds on file for all the licensed elevators as of 1983 was $145,105,000. The total bushel capacity of the licensed elevators to June 30, 1983, was 166,193,000 bushels. Farm storage space according to U.S.D.A. estimates exceeds 725,000,000 bushels statewide.

Bond Coverage

North Dakota has the highest bond coverage for grain elevators in the United States. The one dollar per bushel of capacity up to 500,000 bushels and 20 cents per bushel over that covers both the grain on storage and the "cash" grain; that is, "purchased grain". The federal government's voluntary federal licensing system only provides 20 cents per bushel maximum bond coverage of the stored grain. The "federal" bond does not cover the buy and sell transactions in a warehouse. However, North Dakota's law has a big hole in it in that credit-sale arrangements do not provide bond coverage to a claimant in the event of insolvency.

Warehouses Other Than Grain

As of June 30, 1983, there were fifty licensed warehouses for storage other than grain. This group includes such things as fur, pianos, honey and general household items. The law excludes automobiles.

Roving Grain and Hay Buyers

The Roving Grain and Hay Buyers act provides for grain seller protection from those who buy grain "within or without the State for resale". The minimum bond is provided by law to be $15,000 and the annual license fee is $30.00.

A number of large farmers continue to hold about one-half of the roving grain buyers licenses. The large grain buyers feel that they are protected somewhat more on title and liens if the seller of grain has a license with the State. Usually grain commission companies will not buy from a producer who does not have a roving grain buyers license.

On December 28, 1982, Agra-By-Products, a Grandin and Fargo sunflower processor, filed Chapter Eleven under the United States Bankruptcy Code. They were a licensed roving grain buyer under North Dakota law.

In 1981, there were 136 licensed roving grain buyers. In 1982, the count was 112.

Federal Bankruptcy and State Insolvent Warehousemen

During the period of this report, the following licensed warehouses filed Federal Bankruptcy:

1. Coast Trading Company
2. Colgate Elevator Company
3. Jamestown Farmers Elevator Company
4. Valley Farmers Bean Company.
5. Wickes Corporation.

Amenia Seed and Grain Company became insolvent and went through the State insolvency proceeding.

In the Coast Trading and Valley Farmers Bean cases, the Public Service Commission became trustee under the bankruptcy court. Claimants filed grain claims with the Public Service Commission. Under the law, bond coverage is to contribute to the trust fund if sale of grain inventory is insufficient to pay grain claims. Also credit-sale arrangements under the law are not covered in the bond protection.

Goals

The goals of the Grain Elevator Division are to:

1. Provide North Dakota with reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored.

2. Provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage.

3. Provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction.

4. Provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

RECLAMATION DIVISION

The Public Service Commission is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the law and rules governing the reclamation of lands surface-mined for coal. The law is Chapter 38-14.1, NDCC (Surface Mining and Reclamation Operations); the rules implementing the law are codified as Article 69-05.2, NDAC. The Commission is also bound by certain requirements of Chapter 38-18, NDCC (Surface Owner Protection Act).

The Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program, formerly administered by the Reclamation Division, was established as a separate working division within the Commission in May 1982. An account of the AML Division's activities are found elsewhere in this Report.

The continuing goal of the Reclamation Division is to ensure that all lands surface-mined for coal are reclaimed by mine operators to the standards required under state and federal law. These standards are contained in a comprehensive regulatory program developed by the Commission and conditionally approved by the United States Department of the Interior.

Eleven of the regulatory program's 13 deficiencies were removed during the biennium. The Office of Surface Mining, United States Department of the Interior, has approved the Commission's request for a two-year extension of the July 1, 1983 deadline for removing the remaining deficiencies. Bills to amend Chapter 38-14.1 to cure the deficiencies will be presented to the 1985 Legislative Assembly.

A number of significant achievements were recorded during the biennium, including the preparation and federal approval of a large regulatory program amendment and a shift away from program development toward program implementation. This trend will continue, although periodic adjustments to the program will be necessary in order to incorporate changes mandated by the federal government, the courts, the Legislative Assembly, and the results of long-term scientific and agricultural research.

Another undertaking was a one-time repermitting of all active mining operations. This task will be finished in the first quarter of the 1983-85 biennium.

Work continued throughout the 1981-83 biennium on development and implementation of electronic data processing applications.

This work included creation of: 1) a hierarchical data base to allow the examination of interrelationships between data sets; 2) data/element name retrieval programs (named QUERY and BROWSE, respectively); and 3) a permit status report document. Development work on DEAR, a system designed to generate, manipulate, modify, and plot data which can be represented as a surface, was completed and the system became fully operational in 1982. The loading of data to the completed data base will be undertaken by Central Data Processing in the 1983-85 biennium. Finally, the Division intends to examine the adaptation of commercially available programs for use in the statistical analysis of data retrieved from the data base.

Tables 1 and 2 provide information on the inspection and enforcement component of the regulatory program. Tables 3, 4, and 5 contain details of the Division's permitting and bond release activities and an historical summary by county of acreage put under permit for mining. Table 6 lists 1981-83 coal and leonardite production by mine as well as by fiscal year. Total production for the 1981-83 biennium increased by 3.9% over that for the 1979-81 period. In terms of fiscal years within the 1981-83 biennium, coal production for Fiscal Year 1983 was 3.6% greater than that for Fiscal Year 1982.

A significant increase in coal production is expected in the 1983-85 period as the two Basin Electric generating units and the Great Plains coal gasification plant reach full output.

Table 1.

Mine Inspections, 1981-83

Type	Number
Partial	309
Complete	225
Total	534

Table 2.

Notices of Violation, 1981-83

NOV. No.	Case No.	Operator	Penalty	Remarks
09	10,281	Husky Industries	$2000	
10	10,282	Husky Industries	500	
11	10,283	Consolidation Coal	200	
12	10,294	Knife River Coal	none	remedial measures implemented
8201*	10,390	Husky Industries	none	remedial measures implemented
8202	10,404	Knife River Coal	1500	
8301	10,427	North American Coal	--	pending
8302	10,434	Consolidation Coal	750	
			$4950	

* new numbering system. The first two digits indicate the year of issuance; the last two identify the number of the violation. NOV 8201 was the first NOV issued in calendar year 1982.

Table 3.

Mining Permits Issued, 1981-83

Permit No.	Operator	Location	Acres
NAIH 7905	North American Coal	Zap	490
NAIH 8001	North American Coal	Zap	273
NAFK 8005	Falkirk Mining Co.	Falkirk	2087
BDSU 8011*	NL Industries, Inc.	Haynes	181
KRGC 8101	Knife River Coal	Gascoyne	3681
NACT 8102	Coteau Properties	Beulah	1512
NAIH 8103	North American Coal	Zap	760
NAFK 8104	Falkirk Mining Co.	Falkirk	1643
HKHK 8105	Husky Industries	Dickinson	324
BNCR 8106	Baukol-Noonan, Inc.	Center	1749
DWDW 8111*	Dakota Mud	Noonan	2
NAIH 8201	North American Coal	Zap	468

* leonardite mine

Table 4.

Acres Permitted by County
November 1, 1969 through June 30, 1983

County	Acres	Percent of Total
Mercer	12,611.9	38.9
Oliver	7,328.8	22.6
McLean	4,938.9	15.3
Bowman	3,755.8	11.6
Burke	1,835.4	5.7
Ward	1,188.2	3.7
Stark	359.8	1.1
Adams	252.6	)
Grant	56.1	)
Williams	48.8	)--- 1.1
Divide	2.0	)
Morton	1.0	)
Total	32,379.3	100.0

Table 5.

Acreage Released From Performance Bond
November 1, 1969 through June 30, 1983

County	Acres	Percent of Total
Morton	1.00	--
Stark	22.12	1.4
Oliver	406.93	25.2
Mercer	705.91	43.7
Burke	323.11	20.0
Ward	36.60	2.2
McLean	109.92	6.8
Bowman	11.26	0.7
Total	1,616.85	100.0

Table 6.

North Dakota Coal Production by Mine
July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1983 (short tons)

Mine	Operator	FY 1982	FY 1983	Total
Ullman*	NL Industries	34,509	-0-	34,509
Glenharold	Consolidation Coal	2,588,359	2,489,238	5,077,597
Velva	Consolidation Coal	165,713	248,046	413,759
Center	Baukol-Noonan	3,173,425	3,160,574	6,333,999
Larson	Baukol-Noonan	376,964	334,037	711,001
Freedom	Coteau Properties	-0-	113,967	113,967
Indian Head	North American	1,032,157	1,037,637	2,069,794
Falkirk	Falkirk Mining	4,463,464	5,020,454	9,483,918
GeoResources*	GeoResources	16,251	27,351	43,602
Husky	Husky Industries	173,320	222,120	395,440
Beulah	Knife River Coal	3,069,067	3,324,983	6,394,050
Gascoyne	Knife River Coal	2,286,894	2,034,799	4,321,693
Sprecher	Knife River Coal	5,657	6,039	11,696
Totals		17,385,780	18,019,245	35,405,025

* leonardite operations

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Public Service Commission's Traffic Division is responsible for supervising the intrastate rates being charged by regulated motor carriers of freight and passengers and by railroads. It is also responsible for representing the transport interest of the state and its shippers in negotiations with interstate carriers and before federal agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission. The office is staffed by a director, an assistant director, and a secretary and works closely with the Commission's Motor Carrier Division and Commerce Counsel personnel.

The goal of the Traffic Division is to insure that North Dakota businesses and residents receive adequate and reliable transportation services at the lowest possible rates. This goal is, however, tempered by the division's recognition that the long term provision of such services is dependent upon the carriers' ability to generate revenues sufficient to promote carrier health and financial viability. The division, therefore, attempts to regulate carriers in a manner which balances the public's desire for low rates and high levels of service and the carriers' quest for maximum profits; economic realities and long-term public welfare are key considerations.

The Traffic Division also serves as an ombudsman relative to dispersing information on matters which come under the Division's jurisdiction and in investigating complaints received regarding motor and rail carriers. The degree of activity entailed by these functions will be exemplified in the narrative which follows.

The 1981-83 biennium provided the Traffic Division with many challenges, especially in the area of monitoring and reacting to federal transportation legislation. Recent years have seen major pieces of legislation passed by the Congress of the United States in an attempt to lessen regulatory restrictions on interstate common carriage by truck, bus, and rail.

The effects of this legislation on attitudes and actions of the carriers and the effect upon transportation consumers is not yet clearly perceived and it will take some time before correct assessments can be made.

As stated in the 1979-81 biennial report, "A requirement in the Staggers Rail Act of 1980 required that rail rates considered to be unreasonably high had to be attacked prior to March 30, 1981. In response, the Public Service Commission and the North Dakota Wheat Commission filed nine formal complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Soo Line and Burlington Northern railroads involving rates on wheat, barley, and

sunflowers to Duluth, Minneapolis, and the Pacific Northwest on both domestic and export traffic." In November of 1982 the Commission reached a settlement agreement with the railroads on these cases. The basis for settlement was the 25% reduction in rail rates for North Dakota shippers in the past two years. These reductions save state shippers approximately $62 million annually.

In April of 1981, the Commission also filed a complaint against the nation's railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission contending that the practice of charging much higher rates on malting barley beyond Minneapolis and Duluth when the barley moves into markets by rail is discriminatory. That complaint was dropped in February of 1982 when the railroads' discontinued their dual system of discriminatory rates. North Dakota's rail barley rates have since declined by approximately 40% resulting in annual savings of approximately $7 million.

The Staggers Act, in addition to granting the railroads considerable freedom in setting and increasing their rates, virtually pre-empted state authority with respect to rail rates. Rail rates based upon inflationary cost increases, rate increases within certain flexibility zones, and rate increases on competitive traffic may be made without interference from either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the states. Additionally, the states must conform to the authority remaining in the Interstate Commerce Commission with respect to market dominant (captive) traffic and to the prior requirement that intrastate rates must not constitute a burden upon interstate traffic.

A major theme of the Staggers Act is that where competition exists, it should regulate rail carrier activities. To facilitate this competition and thereby achieve reasonable rates, the Commission has revised its grain movement data reporting system. Via this system the Commission collects monthly data from all the state's grain elevators relative to how they ship grain to market. The computerized system can provide rail versus truck and Soo Line versus Burlington Northern data by commodity, by origin, and by destination. This information makes detailed comparisons possible and can, in turn, be used to create carrier awareness of how they and their competitors are sharing North Dakota's grain transportation market. Rate and service competition have and should continue to be the result.

The Public Service Commission has been a vocal opponent of rail deregulation. Much of this opposition is directed at the ICC's implementation of the Staggers Act rather than at the Act itself. An example of this was the ICC's 1982 proposal to administratively deregulate the transportation by rail of "miscellaneous" agricultural commodities, including sunflower seeds. The PSC felt that this action would have a seriously detrimental affect on state shippers and therefore bore the burden of proving that sunflower seeds were not a "miscellaneous"

commodity and further of convincing the ICC that in this instance deregulation was not in the best interest of all parties. In a split decision the ICC ruled in favor of the PSC's position. Further attempts may be expected, however, to deregulate transportation by rail of some or all agricultural commodities.

A new era began in the state in the early 1980's when the Burlington Northern and Soo Railroads, in direct response to inter-regional competition from the Union Pacific Railroad and the prodding of the Public Service Commission and Wheat Commission, published reduced rates on wheat to the Pacific Northwest for export in 52-car units from one elevator, 26-car units from one elevator, and 26-car units from two to four elevators to a single consignee. Since their inception in 1980, multiple car loading rates have been expanded to also cover eastbound and Gulf of Mexico movements.

These actions together with announced plans to abandon about 300 miles of Burlington Northern branchlines portend great changes in the grain handling system as we now know it. Costly adjustments and relocations make the "horse and wagon" system, with an elevator on the rail every six or seven miles, unrealistic. Over 75 state elevators have already made plant improvements to facilitate multiple car shipments.

From the time of North Dakota's first rail line abandonment in 1936 until the close of the 1981-1983 biennium, approximately 491 miles of railroad trackage were abandoned. Another fourteen branchlines are slated for abandonment within the next three years. These figures serve to illustrate that the railroad industry's streamlining pace is quickening. The pace promises to quicken even further in the near future. This point is illustrated by Burlington Northern's June, 1983 announcement of plans to abandon up to 300 miles of North Dakota branchlines during the next three years. These changes could see North Dakota's rail network shrink to about 4300 miles of main and branchline trackage; a reduction of seventeen percent from the system of 1950.

The Public Service Commission's involvement in abandonment proceedings is dictated by the wishes of affected shippers and communities and the state's public interest. When an abandonment application is filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Service Commission immediately contacts those directly affected. Any protests filed will be helped by the input received from these concerns.

In the past it often has been possible, through the filing of protests, to delay abandonments several months and sometimes for years. The Staggers Act of 1980 has, however, greatly streamlined the abandonment process. Now only in extreme cases can an abandonment application be delayed over a year. In most instances an application will be acted upon and decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission within three months. The revised legislation

coupled with the Interstate Commerce Commission's permissive attitude makes it very difficult to successfully delay abandonment.

All mainline and branchline abandonment applications are subject to the review and approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Public Service Commission is the state agency charged with the responsibility of representing the state and its citizens before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Of the five abandonment proceedings to take place during the last biennium, the Public Service Commission filed formal protests in three. The Public Service Commission chose not to file any form of protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the other two proceedings. The Commission's protest in the York to Dunseith proceeding was successful and service to Wolford was retained. The magnitude of this accomplishment is illustrated by the fact that at one point the ICC had approved 330 consecutive railroad applications to abandon trackage.

During the past biennium the Public Service Commission became directly involved in an Interstate Commerce Commission dispute between the Soo Line and the Burlington Northern Railroads. In 1981 the Soo Line filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Burlington Northern asserting that Burlington Northern's refusal to give Soo Line shippers a rate and route on corn for export through Pacific Northwest ports, similar to that provided Burlington Northern shippers, was in violation of gateway provisions in the Burlington Northern merger case. The case is titled I.C.C. Docket No. 37545. Prior to June 19, 1977, the Burlington Northern and Soo Line maintained five-car rates on this traffic at $1.18 per 100 pounds. On June 19 the Burlington Northern reduced the rate to 80 and 1/2 cents to apply to 15-car multiple movements. On March 3, 1978, the Burlington Northern eliminated the 15-car requirement and applied the same rate to single car movements. The Soo Line elected not to join in either the 15-car or single car rates. Effective August 2, 1980, the Burlington Northern increased its single line rate to $1.48 and 1/2. The Soo Line asked to join in this rate and Burlington Northern declined. Burlington Northern's counteroffer to apply a rate 15 cents higher from Soo Line origins was not accepted and the complaint discussed here was filed.

The Public Service Commission intervened in this case and presented evidence in support of the Soo Line on the grounds Soo Line shippers should have rate parity with their competitors on the BN and on the further grounds that the Burlington Northern position serves to diminish competition between railroads which is detrimental to both the Soo Line and the State of North Dakota. The case is pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Traffic Division did not directly participate in any interstate motor carrier rate matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission during the 1981-1983 biennium, but monitored numerous proceedings. The majority of motor carrier transportation to, from, and within North Dakota is exempt from

economic regulation.

As to intrastate general commodity carriers, bulk haulers, especially those engaged in the movement of crude oils and refined petroleum products, and household goods carriers, the Commission has been most active to insure cost based rates. The Traffic Division has also been working very closely with so-called "mom-and-pop" operations, of which there are many within North Dakota, to assist those carriers in making meaningful data submissions to justify rate increases.

In 1979, the Commission recognized that fuel shortages and rapidly rising fuel prices were creating severe hardships for intrastate motor carriers. In response to that plight the Commission developed a method of determining what effect higher fuel prices were having on regulated carriers. The result was a Commission order which allows exact fuel cost increases to be passed through to shippers. The Traffic Division monitored fuel prices and advised the Commission of its finding. Fuel surcharge adjustment orders were issued by the Commission as dictated by the fuel situation. This procedure allowed the state's motor carriers to remain on top of rising fuel prices and prevented certain carriers from taking unfair advantage of rapidly rising fuel costs. The fuel surcharge program was discontinued effective May 1, 1982, as a result of stablizing fuel prices.

During the 1981-1983 biennium the Traffic Division processed approximately 250 tariff filings for intrastate service or rate adjustments by motor carriers and bus companies. Of these, approximately ten percent were rejected because of filing deficiencies such as failure to comply with the Commission's tariff filing rules. In seven cases carriers were asked to withdraw proposed rate increases because of the rate levels proposed. In four of these instances the carriers compiled and resubmitted rates at a more satisfactory level. In three instances the Commission was forced to "suspend and investigate" proposed increases. In these three cases the Traffic Division was thereafter able to negotiate the carriers' proposals down to a reasonable level. In only one instance during the biennium was a proposed rate increase suspended, investigated, and eventually decided based upon input gathered at a formal hearing.

In summation, it is expected that the upcoming biennium will bring drastic changes to the state's transportation system. Rail line abandonments and new rate innovations will continue and will in turn precipitate changes within the remainder of the rail system and within the trucking industry. The Public Service Commission, through its Traffic Division, must stand ready to be a partner in this process to insure that the state's businesses and shippers are provided, to the fullest extent possible, with reasonably priced and adequate transportation services.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION

Introduction

An adequate weights and measures program provides an important service to the citizens of the State. It provides a basis for all commercial transactions involving the transfer of commodities by maintaining the necessary standards of weight, measure and length. The testing of commercial weighing and measuring devices such as scales, meters, and measures is done to insure that only adequate equipment and measuring practices are used in dealing with the public. The program provides protection to the buyer as well as seller from losses due to incorrect quantity determination.

Weights and Measures Division adopts the specifications, tolerances and regulations for commercial weighing and measuring devices (together with amendments as recommended by the National Bureau of Standards and published in National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44) as the specifications, tolerances and regulations for commercial weighing and measuring devices used in the State of North Dakota.

Goals

The goals of the Weights and Measures Department are to:

1. Provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weights and measures.
2. Provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction.
3. Provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

Staff

1. Director, metrologist.
2. Clerical secretary.
3. Three (3) light-duty scale inspectors.
4. Two (2) heavy-duty scale inspectors.

The director is responsible for the total administration and operations of the department, including program development, direction of field activities and the buying of new equipment.

Two inspectors are assigned to the department's two large-capacity scale test units. Each man is responsible for an area consisting of one-half of the State. In addition to the workload, these two inspectors must move their 40,000-pound units throughout North Dakota, often under severe climatic conditions. Three light-duty scale inspectors are assigned light-duty units in the weight class of 8,000 pounds and each have an area consisting of one-third of the State.

Inspectors are, weather permitting, in the field year round. During the last biennium, 22,519 weighing and measuring devices were tested.

Laboratory

The weights and measures reference standards of the State of North Dakota are housed in the laboratory located in a modern building adjacent to the State Capitol Building in Bismarck. These standards are certified by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce. All field standards are calibrated in the laboratory.

North Dakota Weights and Measures participates in the National Bureau of Standards laboratory auditing program. One of the duties of the director is to maintain traceability of the state standards. This approach is recommended by the National Bureau of Standards because each state which participates in the Office of Weights and Measures laboratory auditing program has the capability of certifying its own state standards with the necessary documentations referencing the National Standards.

The laboratory auditing program provides interaction between the states standard laboratory and the National Bureau of Standards, assuring satisfactory laboratory conditions suitable for the primary standards, in addition to the proper use of National Bureau of Standards procedures in standard calibration. Thus, each state program is evaluated and, if found in compliance, is certified as a participant in the National Bureau of Standards laboratory auditing program, thereby maintaining validity of the State's primary standards.

The program of calibration and certification of standards provides the basis of all commercial transactions involving weights and measures. Laboratory personnel routinely calibrate weights in a wide range of sizes from one milligram to 2,500 pounds. These are used for a wide variety of purposes, from weighing by law enforcement officials to testing large capacity scales.

Packaging and labeling inspection is not a service performed by this division. This service is provided by the North Dakota State Laboratories Department.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (L.P.G.) Meters

An important part of our meter testing program involves the testing of L.P.G. meters. Modern handling methods allow the use of liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G.) for household heating and cooking; also automobiles, highway and farm tractors.

However, the nature of this product makes it necessary that it be maintained under constant high pressure if it is to be accurately measured. A specialized testing unit designed to measure the gas at pressures of over 100 pounds per square inch is used in this testing program.

Liquid and Small Scales

The department operates portable liquid calibrating units for testing the accuracy of meters used in the sale of petroleum products in wholesale quantities. A large part of the work of these units involves the testing of large capacity meters mounted on trucks which deliver fuel to farmers and households. The department is also involved in testing meters of retail devices including scales at retail grocery stores, meat markets, hardware and gasoline pumps at service stations.

Livestock Scales

The testing of livestock scales is done in cooperation with the Packers and Stockyards Division, United States Department of Agriculture. A statement of understanding has been signed outlining the areas covered by this agreement. The Packers and Stockyards Division personnel have been most helpful with livestock scale testing programs.

Large Capacity Weights and Measures

Our large scale testing program involves the testing of motor truck dump scales in grain elevators; self-contained motor truck scales connected with highway construction; motor truck scales involved in rip-rapping river bank projects; belt conveyor scales; coal mine scales; and hopper scales used for mixing asphalt and concrete.

Highlights

In the last four years, there have been significant changes in the weighing and measuring industries, which has affected the North Dakota Weights and Measures Department. Two such examples are the Metric system which seems to be gaining in popularity and use and the introduction of sophisticated electronic instruments in the market place. Because of this, the Weights and Measures Department has had to make changes in equipment and testing procedures.

The thirty-one pound weight kit and the five gallon test measure are still essential for each truck; however, recently we have also equipped each testing vehicle with kilogram weights to test metric scales, and liquid test measures that measure both by the gallon and the liter. The department has also purchased a 1,000 gallon liquid prover which is used to test the high capacity fast flow meters at the pipeline terminals; and because the use of liquid fertilizer is increasing each year, the department has purchased a 100 gallon stainless steel fertilizer prover used to test ferilizer meters.

Presently, a scale testing device is being built for testing wheel load weighers (scales). It is being built in a joint effort by the North Dakota Highway Patrol and the North Dakota Public Service Commisssion Department of Weights and Measures. The purpose of the joint effort is to save money and time by both departments. When complete, we will be able to apply 10,000 pounds of test weights to the platfom of each wheel load weigher for the purpose of testing its accuracy. The devices should be oprational by the end of August, 1983.

Training Programs

Several programs, offered both on a national and state level, are available for the continuing education and training of people working in weights and measures.

The metrologist in the laboratory is participating in the laboratory auditing program conducted by the National Bureau of Standards. Exercises completed in our laboratory test the ability of the metrologist to perform as well as the accuracy of our equipment. Successful completion of all tests to date has achieved and maintained both the metrologist's and the laboratory's certification by the National Bureau of Standards.

Summary of Mechanical Activities

Kind of Devise	Total Tested
Counter Scales	6,539
Hanging Scales	324
Truck and Hopper Scales	141
Livestock and Vehicle Scales	1,595
Electronic Instruments	115
Gas Pumps	9,933
Pipeline Meters	389
L.P. Gas Meters	676
Vehicle Tank Meters	2,799
TOTAL	22,511

PURPA

The Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) was passed by Congress in November of 1978 to encourage conservation of energy, efficient use of utility facilities and ensure equitable rates.

During the previous biennial period the PSC held hearings and considered comments on the five PURPA regulatory standards: master metering, consumer information, termination procedures, advertising, and automatic adjustment clauses; as well as the six ratemaking standards: cost of service, declining block rates, time-of-day rates, seasonal rates, interruptible rates, and load management. The Commission adopted all of the policy standards, and implemented portions of the ratemaking standards.

Federal funding of PURPA ended September 30, 1981. During the current biennium the Commission has continued work begun under PURPA on ratemaking and co-generation rules.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

The Accounting Department is charged with the responsibility of examining the annual reports of utilities and transportation companies and preparing statistics from such reports. It conducts special examinations of the books of utilities in rate cases, and prepares testimony and exhibits in cases before the Commission, federal agencies and courts, and advises the Commission in all financial and accounting matters.

The goals of the Accounting Department are that all North Dakota residents receive reliable electric, gas, and telephone service at reasonable rates by financially healthy, efficient utility companies; that North Dakota farmers are reasonably assured that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored, and that safeguards to assure dependable warehousing, other than grain storage, are provided; to provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction; and to provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS - NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Taxes	Net Operating Revenues	Cost of Plant in Service	Kilowatt Hour Sales
YEAR 1981						
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	$ 51,512,933	$ 31,328,873	$ 9,103,405	$11,080,655	$205,881,693	903,764,000
Northern States Power Company	60,400,820	38,846,060	10,749,659	10,805,101	187,765,789	1,200,090,000
Otter Tail Power Company	57,676,545	37,455,266	7,070,499	13,150,780	220,461,817	1,322,578,000
Total	$169,590,298	$107,630,199	$ 26,923,563	$35,036,536	$614,109,299	3,426,432,000
YEAR 1982						
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	$ 63,461,718	$ 36,835,813	$12,046,085	$14,579,820	$226,024,143	982,637,000
Northern States Power Company	75,151,432	46,979,423	14,061,057	14,110,952	209,763,227	1,294,725,000
Otter Tail Power Company	70,751,812	44,098,148	11,293,281	15,360,383	225,660,122	1,638,882,000
Total	$209,364,962	$127,913,384	$37,400,423	$44,051,155	$661,447,492	3,916,244,000

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

OPERATING REVENUES	1981	1982
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 23,509,247	$ 30,176,114
Commercial and Industrial Sales	24,655,879	29,606,993
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	987,188	1,214,883
Other Sales to Public Authorities	989,475	1,159,195
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-
Other Electric Revenues	1,371,144	1,304,533
Total Operating Revenues	$ 51,512,933	$ 63,461,718
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	408,735,000	452,364,000
Commercial and Industrial Sales	449,622,000	482,485,000
Public Street and Highway Lighting	21,077,000	21,500,000
Other Sales to Public Authorities	24,330,000	26,288,000
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-
Total KWH Sold	903,764,000	982,637,000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	55,838	58,022
Commercial and Industrial	8,721	9,045
Public Street and Highway Lighting	108	108
Public Authorities	71	71
Other Electric Utilities	-	-
Total Customers	64,738	67,245
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	5.75¢	6.67¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	5.48	6.14
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	4.68	5.65
Other Sales to Public Authorities	4.07	4.41
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(continued)

AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER	1981	1982
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 421.03	$ 520.08
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,827.18	3,273.30
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	9,140.63	11,248.92
Other Sales to Public Authorities	13,936.27	16,326.69
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	7,320	7,796
Commercial and Industrial Sales	51,556	53,343
Public Street and Highway Lighting	195,157	199,074
Other Sales to Public Authorities	342,676	370,254
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-

*Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

OPERATING REVENUES	1981	1982
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 22,043,166	$ 28,342,555
Commercial and Industrial Sales	25,989,397	32,554,363
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	959,178	1,035,854
Other Sales to Public Authorities	1,745,481	2,187,570
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-
Other Electric Revenues	9,663,598	11,031,090
Total Operating Revenues	$ 60,400,820	$ 75,151,432
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	499,034,000	546,386,000
Commercial and Industrial Sales	628,003,000	673,796,000
Public Street and Highway Lighting	17,245,000	15,425,000
Other Sales to Public Authorities	55,808,000	59,118,000
Sales to Other Electric Utilities		
Total KWH Sold	1,200,090,000	1,294,725,000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	58,798	57,789
Commercial and Industrial	8,491	9,902
Public Street and Highway Lighting	240	66
Public Authorities	199	203
Other Electric Utilities	-	-
Total Customers	67,728	67,960
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	4.42¢	5.19¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4.14	4.83
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	5.56	6.72
Other Sales to Public Authorities	3.13	3.70
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(Continued)

AVERAGE REVEUNUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 374.90	$ 490.45
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,060.82	3,287.66
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	3,996.58	15,694.76
Other Sales to Public Authorities	8,771.26	10,776.21
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	8,487	9,455
Commercial and Industrial Sales	73,961	68,046
Public Street and Highway Lighting	71,854	233,712
Other Sales to Public Authorities	280,442	291,222
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	-	-

* Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
OTTER TAIL POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

OPERATING REVENUES	1981	1982
Residential or Domestic Sales	$23,128,721	$27,635,927
Commercial and Industrial Sales	29,069,750	33,092,829
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	644,506	654,051
Other Sales to Public Authorities	340,437	292,364
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	3,609,008	7,964,884
Other Electric Revenues	884,123	1,111,757
Total Operating Revenues	$57,676,545	$70,751,812
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	418,022,000	466,369,000
Commercial and Industrial Sales	648,208,000	646,571,000
Public Street and Highway Lighting	14,250,000	14,194,000
Other Sales to Public Authorities	12,857,000	12,144,000
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	229,241,000	499,604,000
Total KWH Sold	1,322,578,000	1,638,882,000
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	43,789	44,019
Commercial and Industrial	11,422	11,487
Public Street and Highway Lighting	229	229
Public Authorities	284	292
Other Electric Utilities	10	10
Total Customers	55,734	56,037
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	5.53¢	5.93¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4.48	5.12
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	4.52	4.61
Other Sales to Public Authorities	2.65	2.41
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	1.57	1.59

ELECTRIC STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
OTTER TAIL POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(continued)

AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER	1981	1982
Residential or Domestic Sales	$528.19	$627.82
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,545.07	2,880.89
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	2,814.44	2,856.12
Other Sales to Public Authorities	1,198.72	1,001.25
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	360,900.80	796,488.40
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	9,546	10,595
Commercial and Industrial Sales	56,751	56,287
Public Street and Highway Lighting	62,227	61,983
Other Sales to Public Authorities	45,271	41,589
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	22,924,100	49,960,400

*Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1981

NAME OF COOPERATIVE	Principal Office	Total Route Miles of Line	Number of Customers	Average No. of Customers Per Mile	KWH Sold 12-Month Period	Average Monthly KWH Per Customer
Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND 58324	3,103	4,993	1.61	97,061,338	1,620
Burke-Divide Electric Coop., Inc.	Columbus, ND 58727	2,002	2,023	1.01	39,642,099	1,633
Capital Electric Coop., Inc.	Bismarck, ND 58501	2,031	5,437	2.68	83,097,775	1,274
Cass County Electric Coop., Inc.	Kindred, ND 58051	5,110	9,954	1.95	271,826,237	2,276
Cavalier Rural Electric Coop., Inc.	Langdon, ND 58249	1,508	1,707	1.13	42,799,396	2,089
Goldenwest Electric Coop., Inc.	Wibaux, MT 59353	457	540	1.18	5,455,315	842
James Valley Electric Coop., Inc.	Edgeley, ND 58433	2,822	3,431	1.22	63,168,502	1,534
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND 58552	3,026	3,340	1.10	44,072,059	1,100
Lower Yellowstone Rur. Elec. Assn., Inc.	Sidney, MT 59270	277	740	2.67	28,136,399	3,169
McKenzie Electric Coop., Inc.	Watford City, ND58854	2,687	3,946	1.47	171,814,350	3,628
McLean Electric Coop., Inc.	Garrison, ND 58540	1,859	2,657	1.43	44,180,594	1,386
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Coop., Inc.	Flasher, ND 58535	3,441	5,018	1.46	73,162,731	1,215
Mountrail Electric Coop., Inc.	Stanley, ND 58784	1,386	2,440	1.76	42,031,677	1,436
Nodak Rural Electric Coop., Inc.	Grand Forks, ND58201	5,899	10,747	1.82	382,843,030	2,969
North Central Electric Coop., Inc.	Bottineau, ND 58318	2,931	5,630	1.92	99,861,417	1,478
Oliver-Mercer Electric Coop., Inc.	Hazen, ND 58545	1,643	2,922	1.78	382,843,030	2,699
RSR Electric Coop., Inc.	Milnor, ND 58060	2,094	2,536	1.21	84,419,352	2,774
Sheridan Electric Coop., Inc.	Medicine Lake, MT59247	232	290	1.25	6,210,341	1,785
Sheyenne Valley Electric Coop., Inc.	Finley, ND 58230	2,213	2,722	1.23	70,744,966	2,166
Slope Electric Coop., Inc.	New England, ND 58647	2,880	2,939	1.02	47,827,872	1,356
Traverse Electric Coop., Inc.	Wheaton, MN 56296	7.4	18	2.43	328,680	1,522
Tri-County Electric Coop., Inc.	Carrington, ND 58421	3,644	5,078	1.39	81,703,361	1,341
Verendrye Electric Coop, Inc.	Velva, ND 58790	4,075	7,043	1.73	186,694,044	2,209
West Plains Electric Coop., Inc.	Dickinson, ND 58601	2,805	4,664	1.66	157,957,924	2,822
Williams Electric Coop., Inc.	Williston, ND 58801	1,672	3,478	2.08	64,145,391	1,537
Total		59,804	94,293	1.58	2,283,672,722	2,018

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1982

NAME OF COOPERATIVE	Principal Office	Total Route Miles of Line	Number of Customers	Average No. of Customers Per Mile	KWH Sold 12-Month Period	Average Monthly KWH Per Customer
Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND 58324	3,109	4,997	1.61	112,455,401	1,875
Burke-Divide Electric Coop., Inc.	Columbus, ND 58727	2,016	2,060	1.02	44,693,418	1,808
Capital Electric Coop., Inc.	Bismarck, ND 58501	2,049	5,563	2.72	89,453,474	1,340
Cass County Electric Coop., Inc.	Kindred, ND 58051	5,137	10,095	1.97	301,338,260	2,488
Cavalier Rural Electric Coop., Inc.	Langdon, ND 58249	1,503	1,666	1.11	47,219,265	2,362
Goldenwest Electric Coop., Inc.	Wibaux, MT 59353	461	522	1.13	5,677,117	906
James Valley Electric Coop., Inc.	Edgeley, ND 58433	2,873	3,403	1.18	69,383,021	1,699
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND 58552	2,927	3,325	1.14	50,236,981	1,259
Lower Yellowstone Rur. Elec. Assn., Inc.	Sidney, MT 59270	257	706	2.75	25,404,682	2,999
McKenzie Electric Coop., Inc.	Watford City, ND58854	2,709	4,117	1.52	224,846,494	4,551
McLean Electric Coop., Inc.	Garrison, ND 58540	1,824	2,668	1.46	48,626,897	1,519
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Coop., Inc.	Flasher, ND 58535	3,641	5,020	1.38	80,319,848	1,333
Mountrail Electric Coop., Inc.	Stanley, ND 58784	1,389	2,465	1.77	46,537,401	1,573
Nodak Rural Electric Coop., Inc.	Grand Forks, ND58201	5,919	10,751	1.82	431,197,216	3,342
North Central Electric Coop., Inc.	Bottineau, ND 58318	2,954	5,704	1.93	109,387,347	1,598
Oliver-Mercer Electric Coop., Inc.	Hazen, ND 58545	1,669	3,187	1.91	108,070,556	2,826
RSR Electric Coop., Inc.	Milnor, ND 58060	2,085	2,511	1.20	87,456,483	2,902
Sheridan Electric Coop., Inc.	Medicine Lake, MT59247	236	295	1.25	8,203,708	2,317
Sheyenne Valley Electric Coop., Inc.	Finley, ND 58230	2,228	2,713	1.22	78,441,975	2,409
Slope Electric Coop., Inc.	New England, ND 58647	2,908	2,920	1.00	53,010,949	1,513
Traverse Electric Coop., Inc.	Wheaton, MN 56296	7.4	18	2.43	362,160	1,677
Tri-County Electric Coop., Inc.	Carrington, ND 58421	3,703	5,071	1.37	91,044,156	1,496
Verendrye Electric Coop, Inc.	Velva, ND 58790	4,113	7,086	1.72	206,362,438	2,427
West Plains Electric Coop., Inc.	Dickinson, ND 58601	2,939	5,135	1.75	209,199,610	3,395
Williams Electric Coop., Inc.	Williston, ND 58801	1,694	3,468	2.05	75,485,118	1,814
Total		60,350.4	95,466	1.58	2,604,413,975	2,273

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC GENERATION STATISTICS
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1981	1982
Generating Capability Within North Dakota (kw's)		
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	207,900	192,300
Northern States Power Company	-	-
Otter Tail Power Company	215,300	213,630
Cooperative Power Association	1,041,500	1,063,500
United Power Association	172,000	190,000
Basin Electric Power Co-operative	697,000	697,000
Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.	438,604	438,604
Square Butte Electric Cooperative	408,000	410,000
Municipal Systems	10,589	9,259
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation	400,000	400,000
Total	3,590,893	3,614,293
Kilowatt Hours Generated Within North Dakota - Net		
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	802,867,000	945,620,000
Northern States Power Company	-	-
Otter Tail Power Company	398,817,502	691,014,588
Cooperative Power Association	3,945,603,000	5,544,661,000
United Power Association	993,046,100	872,301,300
Basin Electric Power Cooperative	3,673,547,400	3,344,806,500
Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.	1,849,896,545	1,875,862,000
Square Butte Electric Cooperative	2,497,536,000	2,141,952,000
Municipal Systems	1,645	16,781
U. S. Bureau of Reclamation	2,254,180,000	2,558,503,000
Total	16,415,495,192	17,974,737,169
Electric Consumption Within North Dakota (kwh)		
On Investor-Owned Systems	3,197,191,000	3,416,640,000
On Rural Electric Co-op Systems	2,283,672,722	2,604,413,975
On Municipal Systems	181,531,533	210,116,037
Estimated Line Loss (14%)	921,785,274	1,014,376,514
Total	6,584,180,529	7,245,546,526

GAS OPERATIONS - NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Taxes	Net Operating Revenues	Cost of Plant in Service	M. Cu. Ft. Sales
YEAR 1981						
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.	$ 1,384,615	$ 1,318,187	$ 23,790	$ 42,638	$ 1,031,075	211,794
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	54,578,604	52,607,847	442,343	1,528,414	85,449,382	16,592,034
Northern States Power Company	26,444,111	25,628,432	1,099,597	(283,918)	20,846,687	4,310,910
Cenex	305,542	313,837	5,282	(13,577)	407,321	18,742
TOTAL	$82,712,872	$79,868,303	$1,571,012	$1,273,557	$107,734,465	21,133,480
YEAR 1982						
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.	$ 1,556,547	$ 1,492,469	$ 25,264	$ 38,814	$ 1,083,298	243,013
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	75,178,480	67,180,100	3,294,044	4,704,336	95,540,770	19,296,732
Northern States Power Company	29,894,714	26,983,842	1,668,803	1,242,069	21,633,344	4,727,889
Cenex	384,692	379,409	5,520	(237)	406,821	23,859
TOTAL	$107,014,433	$96,035,820	$4,993,631	$5,984,982	$118,664,233	24,291,493

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

OPERATING REVENUES	1981	1982
Residential Sales	$26,335,879	$36,610,451
Commercial Sales	24,366,365	33,974,187
Industrial Sales	3,046,405	3,689,955
Inter-Departmental Sales	57,179	63,967
Other Gas Revenues	772,776	839,920
TOTAL	$54,478,604	$75,178,480
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	7,392,455	8,869,551
Commercial Sales	8,111,077	9,352,176
Industrial Sales	1,067,854	1,055,471
Inter-Departmental Sales	20,648	19,534
TOTAL	16,592,034	19,296,732
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	58,934	61,374
Commercial	7,630	8,225
Industrial	6	7
Inter-Departmental	1	1
TOTAL	66,571	69,607
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$ 3.56	$ 4.13
Commercial Sales	3.00	3.63
Industrial Sales	2.85	3.50
Inter-Departmental Sales	2.77	3.27
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 446.87	$ 596.51
Commercial Sales	3,193.49	4,130.60
Industrial Sales	507,734.17	527,136.43
Inter-Departmental Sales	57,179.00	63,967.00
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	125.44	144.52
Commercial	1,063.05	1,137.04
Industrial	177,975.67	150,781.57
Inter-Departmental Sales	20,648.00	19,534.00
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	1,078	1,062

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

OPERATING REVENUES	1981	1982
Residential Sales	$11,313,299	$12,871,400
Commercial and Industrial Sales	15,025,811	16,836,692
Other Gas Revenues	105,001	186,621
TOTAL	$26,444,111	$29,894,713
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	1,762,619	1,937,713
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,548,291	2,790,176
TOTAL	4,310,910	4,727,889
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	18,236	17,830
Commercial and Industrial	2,371	2,498
TOTAL	20,607	20,328
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$6.42	$6.64
Commercial and Industrial Sales	5.90	6.03
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 620.38	$ 721.90
Commercial and Industrial Sales	6,337.33	6,740.07
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	96.66	108.68
Commercial and Industrial	1,074.77	1,116.96
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	990	993

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
GREAT PLAINS NATURAL GAS CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1981	1982
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$ 693,777	$ 775,231
Commercial Sales	685,615	776,050
Other Sales to Public Authorities	-	-
Other Gas Revenues	5,223	5,266
TOTAL	$1,384,615	$1,556,547
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	102,720	118,875
Commercial Sales	109,074	124,138
Other Sales to Public Authorities	-	-
TOTAL	211,794	243,013
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	1,047	1,047
Commercial	181	192
Public Authorities	-	-
TOTAL	1,228	1,239
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$6.75	$6.52
Commercial Sales	6.29	6.25
Other Sales to Public Authorities	-	-
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 662.63	$ 740.43
Commercial Sales	3,787.93	4,041.93
Other Sales to Public Authorities		
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	98.11	113.54
Commercial	602.62	646.55
Public Authorities	-	-
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	1,010	1,011

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS STATISTICS - NORTH DAKOTA
CENEX
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1981	1982
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$249,662	$307,754
Commercial Sales	55,880	76,938
TOTAL	$305,542	$384,692
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	15,314	19,087
Commercial Sales	3,428	4,772
TOTAL	18,742	23,859
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	415	423
Commercial	27	31
TOTAL	442	454
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$16.30	$16.12
Commercial Sales	16.30	16.12
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 601.60	$ 727.55
Commercial Sales	2,069.63	2,481.87
AVERAGE MCF PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	36.90	45.12
Commercial Sales	126.96	153.94
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	2,520	2,516

TELEPHONE STATISTICS-CLASS "A" AND "B" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1981

	Griggs County Tele. Co.	Inter-Comm. Telephone Company**	Midstate Telephone Company	Moore & Liberty Tele. Co.	No. Dak. Telephone Company	Northern States Power Co.	NWB Telephone Company
REVENUES							
Local Service Revenues	$176,143	$276,464	$250,604	$ 63,588	$ 1,946,311	$3,498,024	$ 59,928,536
Toll Service Revenues	266,160	250,257	642,779	119,724	2,775,205	3,813,843	101,041,260
Misc. Operating Revenues	40,554	25,173	15,887	8,551	207,088	598,724	6,397,565
Uncollectibles	-	(570)	(5,000)		(18,660)	(19,600)	(1,410,598)
Total Operating Revenues	$482,857	$551,324	$904,270	$191,863	$4,909,944	$7,890,991	$165,956,763
EXPENSES							
Operating Expenses	$ 247,572	$ 319,372	$ 551,692	$ 91,026	$ 2,063,153	$ 3,423,586	$ 78,707,291
Depreciation	67,228	165,357	117,542	30,999	829,227	1,525,237	26,994,289
Taxes	43,310	31,608	89,984	25,115	815,903	1,291,136	26,718,059
Total Operating Expenses	$ 358,110	$ 516,337	$ 759,218	$147,140	$ 3,708,283	$ 6,239,959	$132,419,639
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 124,747	$ 34,987	$ 145,052	$ 44,723	$ 1,201,661	$ 1,651,032	$ 33,537,124
PLANT-IN-SERVICE (AT COST)	$1,396,138	$3,236,148	$2,211,770	$875,755	$17,516,776	$26,639,842	$456,936,125
SELECTED ITEMS							
Telephones Owned	2,013	1,847	2,448	1,070	13,218	36,195	433,673*
Number of Exchanges	3	5	3	1	15	1	103
SELECTED AVERAGES							
Revenue Per Telephone	$239.87	$ 298.50	$369.39	$179.31	$ 371.46	$218.01	$ 382.68
Expense Per Telephone	177.90	279.55	310.14	137.51	280.55	172.40	305.34
Taxes Per Telephone	21.52	17.11	36.76	23.47	61.73	35.67	61.61
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	693.56	1,752.11	903.50	818.46	1,325.22	736.01	1,053.64

() Indicates Negative Amount
* Includes 43,809 phones located in Minnesota but maintained out of North Dakota exchanges.
** Excludes autovon operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS-CLASS "A" AND "B" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1982

	Griggs County Tele. Co.	Inter-Comm. Telephone Company**	Midstate Telephone Company	Moore & Liberty Tele. Co.	No. Dak. Telephone Company	Northern States Power Co.	NWB Telephone Company
REVENUES							
Local Service Revenues	$189,779	$273,165	$264,010	$ 81,258	$2,283,098	$3,633,220	$ 70,989,106
Toll Service Revenues	339,256	501,730	786,242	179,925	3,848,137	5,151,615	108,360,903
Misc. Operating Revenues	41,574	15,058	19,845	7,626	215,488	663,436	7,376,727
Uncollectibles	-	(4,060)	(17,000)		(16,970)	(15,870)	(1,628,986)
Total Operating Revenues	$570,609	$785,893	$1,053,097	$268,809	$6,329,753	$9,432,401	$185,097,750
EXPENSES							
Operating Expenses	$ 294,033	$ 431,506	$ 692,953	$124,618	$ 2,401,996	$ 4,026,807	$ 87,451,995
Depreciation	78,371	166,608	130,239	35,282	1,148,893	1,737,356	29,270,650
Taxes	65,188	106,870	88,573	36,219	1,231,287	1,810,806	30,886,042
Total Operating Expenses	$ 437,592	$ 704,984	$ 911,765	$196,119	$ 4,782,176	$ 7,574,969	$147,608,687
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 133,017	$ 80,909	$ 141,332	$ 72,690	$ 1,547,577	$ 1,857,432	$ 37,489,063
PLANT-IN-SERVICE (AT COST)	$1,479,563	$3,312,466	$2,490,515	$1,013,662	$18,887,144	$26,958,417	$494,480,698
SELECTED ITEMS							
Telephones Owned	2,043	1,885	2,562	1,114	11,618	35,363	417,358*
Number of Exchanges	3	5	3	1	15	1	102
SELECTED AVERAGES							
Revenue Per Telephone	$279.30	$ 416.92	$411.04	$241.30	$ 544.82	$266.73	$ 443.50
Expense Per Telephone	214.19	374.00	355.88	176.05	411.62	214.21	353.67
Taxes Per Telephone	31.91	56.70	34.57	32.51	105.98	51.21	74.00
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	724.21	1,757.28	972.10	909.93	1,625.68	762.33	1,184.79

() Indicates Negative Amount
* Includes 41,678 phones located in Minnesota but maintained out of North Dakota exchanges.
** Excludes autovon operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS - REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1981

	BEK Tele. Mutual Aid Corporation	Consol. Telephone Co-op	Dakota Central Rur. Tele. Co.	Dickey Rur. Tele. Corporation	Northwest Mutual Aid Tele. Corp.	Polar Commun. Mutual Aid Corp.
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 578,454	$ 817,174	$ 486,123	$ 448,622	$ 446,393	$1,851,463
Toll Service Revenues	826,483	1,391,700	769,140	749,166	1,046,666	1,662,630
Misc. Operating Revenues	38,124	25,663	47,893	14,163	44,421	90,942
Less: Uncollectibles	4,000	-	-	2,358	4,489	4,126
Total Operating Revenues	$1,439,061	$2,234,537	$1,303,156	$1,209,593	$1,532,991	$3,600,909
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 683,799	$ 1,114,796	$ 645,742	$ 730,426	$ 727,315	$ 1,874,757
Depreciation	435,834	674,045	356,742	472,450	396,988	845,066
Taxes	35,702	55,601	35,474	33,589	45,213	159,523
Total Operating Expenses	$1,155,335	$ 1,844,442	$1,037,958	$1,236,465	$1,169,516	$ 2,879,346
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 283,726	$ 390,095	$ 265,198	$ (26,872)	$ 363,475	$ 721,563
GROSS PLANT-IN-SERVICE	$8,994,868	$12,320,023	$6,109,433	$7,407,205	$6,971,756	$17,021,911
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	12	13	8	16	13	21
Number of Telephones	5,647	6,564	3,890	4,753	5,947	14,564
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	100.00	95.88	100.00	98.26	100.00	98.72
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenue Per Telephone	$ 254.84	$ 340.42	$ 335.00	$ 254.49	$ 257.78	$ 247.25
Expense Per Telephone	204.59	280.99	266.83	260.14	196.66	197.70
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	1,592.86	1,876.91	1,570.55	1,558.43	1,172.31	1,168.77

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant-in-service to North Dakota operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS - REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1981

	Red River Rur. Tele. Association	Reser. Telephone Co-op	Souris River Tele. Mut. Aid Corp.***	United Tele. Mut. Aid Corp.	West River Mutual Aid Tele Corp.	Others: Minor Oper. in ND**
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 94,875	$ 587,054	$1,375,880	$ 556,234	$1,013,544	$ 70,611
Toll Service Revenues	147,424	1,503,158	3,405,823	795,015	2,345,878	187,338
Misc. Operating Revenues	24,853	67,341	232,742	49,657	104,582	4,135
Less: Uncollectibles	460	6,895	51,064	6,000	-	283
Total Operating Revenues	$ 266,692	$2,150,658	$4,963,381	$1,394,906	$3,464,004	$ 261,801
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 147,428	$ 990,897	$ 2,520,518	$ 587,376	$ 1,413,449	$ 104,243
Depreciation	73,961	624,963	1,153,158	369,603	901,200	71,751
Taxes	12,809	33,330	168,170	45,937	127,061	9,133
Total Operating Expenses	$ 234,198	$ 1,649,190	$ 3,841,846	$1,002,916	$ 2,441,710	$ 185,127
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 32,494	$ 501,468	$ 1,121,535	$ 391,990	$ 1,022,294	$ 76,674
GROSS PLANT-IN-SERVICE	$1,572,284	$10,480,164	$20,166,639	$8,558,114	$12,932,171	$1,348,906
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	4	15	23	7	14	2
Number of Telephones	1,645	7,060	13,218	7,285	13,009	670
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	48.83	99.45	100.00	100.00	92.34	3.83
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenue Per Telephone	$ 162.12	$ 304.63	$ 375.50	$ 191.48	$ 266.28	$ 390.75
Expense Per Telephone	142.37	233.60	290.65	137.67	187.69	276.31
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	955.80	1,484.44	1,525.70	1,174.76	994.09	2,013.29

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant-in-service to North Dakota operations.

** Includes Halstad Telephone Company, Mid-Rivers Telephone Coop., Inc., Nemont Telephone Co-operative, Inc. and Roberts County Telephone Cooperative.

*** Excludes military operations at Minot Air Force Base.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS - REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1982

	BEK Tele. Mutual Aid Corporation	Consol. Telephone Co-op	Dakota Central Rur. Tele. Coop.	Dickey Rur. Tele. Corporation	Northwest Mutual Aid Tele. Corp.	Polar Commun. Mutual Aid Corp.
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenue	$ 588,821	$ 836,569	$ 491,107	$ 453,733	$ 505,632	$1,910,244
Toll Service Revenues	927,589	2,097,120	820,825	1,156,903	1,357,077	1,868,469
Misc. Operating Revenues	27,399	26,230	30,426	49,069	62,098	93,537
Less: Uncollectibles	4,000	-	-	1,369	16,989	4,349
Total Operating Revenues	$1,539,809	$2,959,919	$1,342,358	$1,658,336	$1,907,818	$3,867,901
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 757,786	$ 1,499,193	$ 677,254	$ 864,089	$ 866,461	$ 2,137,065
Depreciation	481,917	772,720	387,718	497,780	434,535	827,982
Taxes	39,353	69,499	37,532	27,774	53,304	169,218
Total Operating Expenses	$1,279,056	$ 2,341,412	$1,102,504	$1,389,643	$1,354,300	$ 3,134,265
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 260,753	$ 618,507	$ 239,854	$ 268,693	$ 553,518	$ 733,636
GROSS PLANT-IN-SERVICE	$9,178,525	$12,772,397	$6,494,344	$7,642,030	$7,351,669	$17,470,105
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	12	13	8	16	13	21
Number of Telephones	5,741	6,655	3,861	4,751	5,999	14,685
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	100.00	95.87	100.00	97.78	100.00	98.74
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenue Per Telephone	$ 268.21	$ 444.77	$ 347.67	$ 349.05	$ 318.02	$ 263.39
Expense Per Telephone	222.79	351.83	285.55	292.49	225.75	213.43
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	1,598.77	1,919.22	1,682.04	1,608.51	1,225.48	1,189.66

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant-in-service to North Dakota operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS - REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1982

	Red River Rur. Tele. Association	Reser. Telephone Co-op	Souris River Tele. Mut. Aid Corp.***	United Tele. Mut. Aid Corp.	West River Mutual Aid Tele Corp.	Others: Minor Oper. in ND**
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 113,070	$ 622,414	$1,438,843	$570,770	$1,205,279	$ 65,256
Toll Service Revenues	176,319	1,627,911	3,657,069	844,483	2,398,316	199,816
Misc. Operating Revenues	26,431	83,144	175,455	54,946	122,177	5,735
Less: Uncollectibles	669	817	18,362	5,000	-	736
Total Operating Revenues	$ 315,151	$2,332,652	$5,253,005	$1,465,199	$3,725,772	$ 270,071
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 179,836	$ 1,207,179	$ 2,641,599	$ 720,569	$ 1,838,593	$ 120,054
Depreciation	79,132	577,599	1,318,281	494,216	908,524	77,253
Taxes	15,267	38,685	218,597	51,332	145,282	10,314
Total Operating Expenses	$ 274,235	$ 1,823,463	$ 4,178,477	$1,266,117	$ 2,892,399	$ 207,621
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 40,916	$ 509,189	$ 1,074,528	$ 199,082	$ 833,373	$ 62,450
GROSS PLANT-IN-SERVICE	$1,733,226	$10,816,079	$20,967,851	$9,108,822	$14,161,338	$1,357,272
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	4	15	23	7	14	2
Number of Telephones	1,759	7,316	13,408	7,287	14,721	670
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	51.20	99.40	100.00	100.00	93.73	3.79
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenue Per Telephone	$ 179.16	$ 318.84	$ 391.78	$ 201.07	$ 253.09	$ 403.09
Expense Per Telephone	155.90	249.24	311.64	173.75	196.48	309.88
Plant-in-Service Per Telephone	985.35	1,478.41	1,563.83	1,250.01	961.98	2,025.78

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses, and plant-in-service to North Dakota operations.

** Includes Halstad Telephone Company, Mid-Rivers Telephone Coop, Inc., Nemont Telephone Co-operative, Inc., and Roberts County Telephone Cooperative.

*** Excludes military operations at Minot Air Force Base.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS - CLASS "C" AND "D" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

	1981	1982
Number of Companies Reporting	5	5
Number of Telephones In Use	1,386	1,405
Total Operating Revenues	$282,960	$327,426
Total Operating Expenses	241,022	299,312
Average Revenue Per Telephone	204.16	233.04
Average Expense Per Telephone	173.90	213.03

Note: Class "C" and "D" companies are Small Exchange Companies.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Motor Transportation Companies engaged in the transportation of property and passengers in North Dakota have been included in this report and have been segregated into the same classes as established by State law, as follows:

1. Class "A" Common Motor Carriers - Those common carriers by motor operating between fixed termini, over fixed routes on scheduled time.

2. Special Common Motor Carriers - Those common carriers by motor operating over irregular routes, not on scheduled time, at the will and command of the shipper.

3. Contract Motor Carriers - Any person engaged in the transportation of property by motor vehicle for hire, and not otherwise classified as a common carrier as defined above. His services must not be used by more than three consignors.

The figures shown in this report are based on and constitute an abstract of those shown in the Carrier's certified annual reports to the Commission. In each instance, they relate to and include returns only for North Dakota operations. Where total interstate and intrastate operation are reported as a single item by the Carrier, North Dakota operations have been segregated on an appropriate basis.

CLASS "A" MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Income Statements		Average Per Vehicle Mile (Cents)	
OPERATING REVENUE				
Freight Revenue	$21,414,714	$17,930,006	282.13	300.58
Other Operating Revenue	42,924	18,790	.57	.31
TOTAL	$21,457,638	$17,948,796	282.70	300.89
EXPENSES				
Operating Expenses	$18,743,353	$16,114,982	246.94	270.15
Depreciation	752,834	780,430	9.92	13.08
Taxes, Licenses (Incl. Income Tax)	1,069,324	649,366	14.09	10.89
TOTAL	$20,565,511	$17,544,778	270.95	294.12
Net Operating Income	$892,127	$404,018	11.75	6.77
OPERATING STATISTICS				
Number of Carriers Reporting	12	12		
Vehicle Miles Operated	7,590,260	5,965,165		
Operating Ratio	95.8%	97.8%		

CLASS "A" MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1981	1982
	Income Statement	
OPERATING REVENUE		
Passenger Revenue	$3,905,797	$3,958,446
Other Operating Revenue	879,309	990,176
Total Operating Revenue	$4,785,106	$4,948,622
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$4,161,135	$4,367,660
Depreciation	190,926	192,931
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	258,934	220,739
Total Expenses	$4,610,995	$4,781,330
Net Operating Income	$ 174,111	$ 167,292
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Bus Miles Operated	2,866,645	3,012,368
Passengers Carried	316,883	321,415
Number of Carriers Reporting	13	12
	AVERAGES	
Passenger Revenue Per Bus Mile	136.3¢	131.4¢
Total Operating Revenue Per Bus Mile	166.9	164.3
Total Expenses Per Bus Mile	166.9	158.7
Taxes & Licenses Per Bus Mile	9.0	7.3
Operating Ratio (Expense to Revenues)	96.4%	96.6%

NOTE: Approximately 60% of the Vehicle Miles Travelled is that of one major operator who is principally an interstate through-haul carrier whose operations have been allocated to North Dakota on a mileage basis.

SPECIAL MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1981	1982
	Income Statement	
REVENUES		
Freight Revenue	$12,017,757	$12,464,453
Other Operating Revenue	1,331,095	687,298
Total Operating Revenues	$13,348,852	$13,151,751
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$11,227,929	$11,186,270
Depreciation	785,505	812,134
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	662,108	465,704
Total Expenses	$12,675,542	$12,464,108
Net Operating Income	$ 673,310	687,643
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	11,400,344	8,930.131
Number of Carriers	116	115
	AVERAGES	
Freight Revenue Per Vehicle Mile	105.4¢	139.6
Total Operating Revenue Per Vehicle Mile	117.1	147.3
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	111.2	139.6
Taxes & Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	5.8	5.2
Operating Ratio (Expense to Revenues)	95.0%	94.8%

CONTRACT MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1981	1982
	Income Statement	
REVENUES		
Freight Revenue	$7,448,236	$8,823,938
Other Operating Revenue	165,111	69,060
Total Operating Revenues	$7,613,347	$8,892,998
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$6,030,827	$7,299,339
Depreciation	408,067	539,535
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	424,121	456,406
Total Expenses	$6,863,015	$8,295,280
Net Operating Income	$ 750,332	$ 597,718
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	6,728,353	7,281,822
Number of Carriers	22	23
	AVERAGES	
Total Operating Revenues Per Vehicle Mile	113.2¢	122.1¢
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	102.0	113.9
Taxes & Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	6.3	6.3
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	90.1%	93.3%

SPECIAL PETROLEUM CARRIERS
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1981	1982
	Income Statement	
REVENUES		
Freight Revenue	$ 9,720,479	$8,261,536
Other Operating Revenue	663,094	11,467
Total Operating Revenues	$10,383,573	$8,273,003
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$ 7,772,818	$6,501,929
Purchased Transportation & Rentals	1,869,534	1,405,110
Depreciation	265,827	223,583
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	444,450	296,653
Total Expenses	$10,352,629	$8,427,275
Net Operating Income	$ 30,944	$ (154,272)
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	6,665,256	5,529,904
Number of Carriers Included	6	5
	AVERAGES	
Total Operating Revenues Per Vehicle Mile	155.79¢	149.60¢
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	155.32	152.39
Purchased Transportation & Rentals Per Vehicle Mile	28.05	25.41
Depreciation Per Vehicle Mile	3.99	4.04
Taxes & Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	6.67	5.36
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	99.70%	101.86%

BALANCE SHEETS - ENTIRE SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1981
(000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
ASSETS				
Current Assets	$1,208,624	$155,599	$140,448	$221,228
Special Funds	38,455	785	126,371	7,677
Investments	465,994	8,342	298,874	4,104
Properties				
Transportation Property - Net	3,602,328	357,967	345,613	448,797
Misc. Physical Property - Net	143,450	890	10,812	7,778
Other Assets and Deferred Charges	51,056	1,374	34,562	24,428
Total Assets	$5,509,907	$524,957	$956,680	$714,012
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities	$ 833,999	$ 62,707	$146,988	$198,962
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Yr.	110,615	11,960	9,840	39,597
Long-Term Debt Due After One Yr.	1,290,554	126,983	473,711	313,751
Reserves	375,635	83,655	35,239	67
Other Liabilities & Deferred Credit	172,719	9,307	221,988	46,358
Shareholder's Equity:				
Capital Stock	951,639	93,173	278,984	146,181
Retained Earnings	1,774,746	137,172	(201,070)	(30,904)
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity	$5,509,907	$524,957	$956,680	$714,012

BALANCE SHEETS - ENTIRE SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1982
(000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
ASSETS			
Current Assets	$1,259,847	$149,472	$189,169
Special Funds	27,823	1,361	3,507
Investments	126,957	8,993	4,265
Properties			
Transportation Property - Net	3,831,771	361,120	460,202
Misc. Physical Property - Net	73,965	1,486	8,088
Other Assets and Deferred Charges	50,053	3,085	23,669
Total Assets	$5,370,416	$525,517	$688,900
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities	$ 911,857	$ 60,113	$177,752
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Yr.	97,082	9,979	44,703
Long-Term Debt Due After One Yr.	1,217,272	116,254	320,821
Reserves	435,721	102,155	130
Other Liabilities & Deferred Credit	200,096	9,607	51,162
Shareholder's Equity:			
Capital Stock	989,976	93,173	152,642
Retained Earnings	1,518,412	134,236	(58,310)
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity	$5,370,416	$525,517	$688,900

NOTE: Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company had no North Dakota operations as of December 31, 1982.

INCOME STATEMENTS - SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982 - (000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee* Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
YEAR 1981				
Railway Operating Revenues	$3,744,381	$329,659	$404,359	$983,168
Railway Operating Expenses	3,144,547	266,331	449,881	968,428
Net Revenue From Railway Operations	$ 599,834	$ 63,328	$(45,522)	$ 14,740
Railway Tax Accruals	299,468	12,383	36,873	-
Net Railway Operating Income	$ 300,366	$ 50,945	(82,395)	$ 14,740
Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	27,374	4,433	3,925	8,256
YEAR 1982				
Railway Operating Revenues	$3,767,163	$284,193		$807,860
Railway Operating Expenses	3,212,801	244,349		830,219
Net Revenue From Railway Operations	$ 554,362	$ 39,844		$(22,359)
Railway Tax Accruals	313,406	19,152		-
Net Railway Operating Income	$ 240,956	$ 20,692		$(22,359)
Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	28,937	4,447		7,944

*Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company had no North Dakota operations as of December 31, 1982.

RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUE EARNED WITHIN NORTH DAKOTA ON INTRASTATE TRAFFIC
CLASS I RAILROADS ONLY - FOR THE YEARS 1981 and 1982

YEAR 1981	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee* Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway	Total
Freight	$14,636,000	$476,000	$	$ 4,000	$15,116,000
Passenger					
Baggage					
Milk					
Switching	140,000			6,000	146,000
Incidental	9,000	91,000	5,000		105,000
Total	$14,785,000	$567,000	$5,000	$10,000	$15,367,000
ND Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	3,373	1,321	227	14	4,935

YEAR 1982					
Freight	$17,735,000	$324,000		$ 7,000	$18,066,000
Passenger					
Baggage					
Milk					
Switching	117,000			4,000	121,000
Incidental	205,000	75,000			280,000
Total	$18,057,000	$399,000		$11,000	$18,467,000
ND Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	3,432	1,321		14	4,767

* Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company had no North Dakota operations as of December 31, 1982.

REVENUE FREIGHT ORIGINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN
NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(Showing All Commodities by General Classes)

	1981		1982	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Farm Products	94,402	7,790,915	96,281	8,018,713
Forest Products				
Fresh Fish & Other Marine Products				
Metallic Ores	1	52		
Coal	52,936	4,964,610	56,831	5,227,579
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Natural Gasoline	846	66,026	425	32,009
Nonmet, Minerals, Except Fuels	823	73,777	753	71,525
Ordinance & Accessories	2	89		
Food & Kindred Products	16,238	1,045,734	16,411	1,080,663
Tobacco Products	1	29		
Textile Mill Products			2	83
Finished Textile Products				
Lumber & Products, Except Furniture	40	1,881	13	562
Furniture & Fixtures	3	23	1	10
Pulp, Paper & Allied Products	14	527	9	300
Printed Matter				
Chemicals & Allied Products	9,843	922,616	8,901	817,494
Petroleum & Coal Products	4,466	293,625	3,557	227,242
Rubber & Miscellaneous				
Leather & Leather Products				
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	201	15,112	131	10,833
Primary Metal Products	329	19,844	189	12,406
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Ordnance, Machinery & Transportation	7	163	7	243
Machinery, Except Electrical	482	10,476	293	7,106
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	3	198	3	50
Transportation Equipment	234	4,667	358	9,387
Instruments, Photo, Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks				
Misc. Products of Manufacturing				
Waste & Scrap Materials	756	46,153	228	12,996
Misc. Freight Shipments	90	1,562	182	3,565
Containers, Shipping Returned Empty	94	1,382	63	976
Freight Forwarder Traffic	1	16	8	113
Shipper Ass'n. , Etc., Traffic	1	18		
Other Mixed Miscellaneous Shipments	236	3,912	1,822	34,016
TOTAL CL & TON TRAFFIC	182,049	15,263,407	186,468	15,567,871

REVENUE FREIGHT TERMINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN
NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(Showing All Commodities by General Classes)

	1981		1982	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Farm Products	6,416	576,939	5,967	534,604
Forest Products				
Fresh Fish & Other Marine Products	30	1,951	23	1,150
Metallic Ores	2	83	3	134
Coal	17,008	1,568,786	24,029	2,195,264
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Natural Gasoline	508	38,210	423	31,849
Nonmet, Minerals, Except Fuels	1,075	74,918	1,023	75,579
Ordinance & Accessories	2	141		
Food & Kindred Products	3,231	142,000	2,305	106,582
Tobacco Products	15	422	14	404
Textile Mill Products	12	396	11	294
Finished Textile Products	1	32		
Lumber & Products, Except Furniture	582	26,304	390	18,955
Furniture & Fixtures	452	3,382	306	2,598
Pulp, Paper & Allied Products	1,872	54,992	1,411	42,845
Printed Matter				
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,521	716,024	6,462	550,802
Petroleum & Coal Products	4,827	361,395	3,928	280,615
Rubber & Miscellaneous	313	4,447	201	2,461
Leather & Leather Products				
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	2,797	175,127	1,686	112,097
Primary Metal Products	5,956	346,415	843	48,311
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Ordnance, Machinery & Transportation	623	25,365	238	9,599
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,599	27,646	1,143	23,427
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp.	53	1,820	48	1,470
Transportation Equipment	1,126	21,736	336	6,423
Instruments, Photo, Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks			15	1,093
Misc. Products of Manufacturing	1	13		
Waste & Scrap Materials	33	1,678	4	145
Misc. Freight Shipments	82	1,330	234	4,832
Containers, Shipping Returned Empty	160	1,948	397	3,986
Freight Forwarder Traffic	3	41	7	125
Shipper Ass'n. , Etc., Traffic	312	5,049	201	3,272
Other Mixed Miscellaneous Shipments	1,208	18,690	1,377	20,217
TOTAL CL & TON TRAFFIC	58,820	4,197,280	53,025	4,079,133

REVENUE FREIGHT CARRIED ON ALL NORTH DAKOTA RAILROADS
FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982
(Showing Selected Specific Commodities Only)

	Originating Within ND				Terminating Within ND			
	1981		1982		1981		1982	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Barley	15,903	1,358,972	14,365	1,225,173	3,224	280,882	3,517	303,130
Corn	3,021	289,132	1,867	178,836	1	95	19	1,768
Oats	566	37,134	1,443	76,346	2	142		
Rye	147	12,427	93	8,359	9	768	1	94
Wheat	51,078	4,856,701	53,159	5,137,718	2,913	278,622	2,273	220,843
Grain, nec	361	11,809	254	10,652	74	4,468	27	1,663
Flaxseeds	81	6,635	145	12,606				
Soybeans	72	6,588	522	50,057	1	96		
Potatoes, other than sweet	2,945	137,562	3,338	169,313	3	142	3	152
Sugar Beets	713	33,596	1,409	71,414				
Field Seeds, Except Oil seeds	96	5,156	79	5,993	23	1,980	2	153
Peas, dry			7	546				
Cattle			1	53				
Calves								
Hogs & Pigs								
Sheep & Lambs								
Sunflower Seeds	15,744	836,608	17,705	955,269	60	3,247	88	4,819
Lignite Coal	52,690	4,945,754	42,807	3,884,773	16,614	1,532,778	23,505	2,146,258
Meat, fresh or chilled					1	57		
Meat, fresh frozen								
Meat products			1	78	5	266	7	404
Dressed poultry, fresh & canned								
Fresh frozen dressed poultry							1	30
Creamery butter	5	270	8	422	3	163	13	711
Cheese & special dairy products	135	6,963	96	4,768			11	562
Wheat flour, except blend. & prep.	3,338	179,941	2,797	156,829	432	20,821	361	18,064
Wool & Mohair, etc.			1	33			1	33
Fertilizers	93	8,744	66	6,323	2,295	214,467	1,554	147,177
Cement, nat. & port., etc.	42	3,604			1,514	128,765	1,133	93,197

FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

ALL RAILROAD COMPANIES			Total Persons		Passengers		Employees				Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
							On Duty		Off Duty					
KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1981	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derailments	1981	30	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	43	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grade Crossings	1981	31	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-
	1982	54	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1981	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	1982	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1981	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contact with fixed structures	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1981	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating handbrakes	1981	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Getting on or off cars or engines	1981	22	-	22	-	-	-	19	-	2	-	-	-	1
	1982	19	-	19	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	2
Operating switches	1981	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Accidents	1981	174	-	172	-	-	-	148	-	2	-	16	-	6
	1982	118	-	118	-	-	-	98	-	1	-	17	-	2
TOTALS	1981	298	2	236	-	-	-	196	-	4	2	27	-	9
	1982	266	5	179	-	-	-	143	-	2	5	27	-	7

FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

Burlington Northern			Total Persons		Passengers		Employees On Duty		Employees Off Duty		Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1981	8	-	-										
	1982	2	-	-										
Derailments	1981	24	-	-										
	1982	29	-	2				2						
Grade Crossings	1981	21	2	7							2	7		
	1982	44	4	8							4	8		
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1981	2		2										2
	1982	4		4				1						3
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1981	7		7				7						
	1982	3		3				3						
Contact with fixed structures	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1981	2		2				2						
	1982	5		5				5						
Operating handbrakes	1981	4		4				4						
	1982	4		4				4						
Getting on or off cars or engines	1981	14		14				11		2				1
	1982	14		14				11		1				2
Operating switches	1981	9		9				9						
	1982	9		9				9						
Other Accidents	1981	131		129				109		2		12		6
	1982	84		84				67		1		14		2
TOTALS	1981	222	2	174				142		4	2	19		9
	1982	198	4	133				102		2	4	22		7

FOR THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982

SOO			Total Persons		Passengers		Employees On Duty		Employees Off Duty		Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1981	4	-	-										
	1982	-												
Derailments	1981	6	-	2				2						
	1982	14	-	-										
Grade Crossings	1981	8	-	3								3		
	1982	10	1	2							1	2		
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1981	-												
	1982	1		1				1						
Contact with fixed structures	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1981	3		3				3						
	1982	3		3				3						
Operating handbrakes	1981	-		-										
	1982	-		-										
Getting on or off cars or engines	1981	8		8				8						
	1982	5		5				5						
Operating switches	1981	2		2				2						
	1982	-												
Other Accidents	1981	41		41				38				3		
	1982	34		34				31				3		
TOTALS	1981	72	-	59				53				6		
	1982	67	1	45				40			1	5		

FOR THE YEARS 19 81 AND 19 82

Milwaukee			Total Persons		Passengers		Employees				Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
							On Duty		Off Duty					
KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Derailments	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Grade Crossings	1981	2	-	1								1		
	1982	-												
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Contact with fixed structures	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1981	-												
	1982	1		1				1						
Operating handbrakes	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Getting on or off cars or engines	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Operating switches	1981	-												
	1982	-												
Other Accidents	1981	2		2				1				1		
	1982	-												
TOTALS	1981	4		3				1				2		
	1982	1		1				1				-		

PROGRAM INVENTORY AND COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES

	Apprn. 7-01-81 6-30-83	Adjusted Apprn.	Expended	Balance
Salaries & Wages	$3,220,894	$3,127,262	$3,031,508	$ 95,754
Operating Expenses	5,203,248	5,255,455	1,756,049	3,499,406
Data Processing	1,318,378	1,142,078	713,407	428,671
Equipment	104,110	210,310	202,568	7,742
Refunds	50,000	0	0	0
TOTAL	$9,896,630	$9,735,105	$5,703,532	$4,031,573

The appropriation for operating expenses includes:

1. $35,000 which was transferred to a revolving fund, PSC Valuation Fund No. 481, for expenses incurred in rate increase cases held by the Public Service Commission, and subsequently billed back to the utility company.

2. $60,835 representing pass-through funds as a result of an agreement between coal mining industry companies and the United States Geological Survey to provide for continued monitoring and recording of certain existing wells and surface water monitoring stations.

The appropriation balance of $4,031,573 includes turnback as follows:

1. Federal Funds	*$3,504,552
2. State Funds	524,307
3. Pass-Through Funds (USGS)	2,714
TOTAL	$4,031,573

*Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) State Reclamation Program was not approved during 1981 as anticipated; thus, appropriated funds were not expended to reclaim abandoned mine sites.

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Administration	
Salaries & Wages	$ 762,982
Operating Expenses	114,149
Data Processing	7,989
Supplies & Materials	39,789
Equipment	15,964
TOTAL	$ 940,873
Weights & Measures	
Salaries & Wages	$ 281,299
Operating Expenses	58,085
Supplies & Materials	44,760
Equipment	62,300
TOTAL	$ 446,444
Motor Carrier	
Salaries & Wages	$ 193,292
Operating Expenses	67,873
Data Processing	20,141
Supplies & Materials	20,257
Equipment	229
TOTAL	$ 301,792
Public Warehousing	
Salaries & Wages	$ 121,611
Operating Expenses	28,497
Data Processing	9,998
Supplies & Materials	5,262
Equipment	607
TOTAL	$ 165,975
Reclamation	
Salaries & Wages	$ 296,975
Operating Expenses	24,627
Data Processing	96,124
Supplies & Materials	10,520
Equipment	5,780
TOTAL	$ 434,026
Traffic	
Salaries & Wages	$ 163,180
Operating Expenses	42,821
Data Processing	373
Supplies & Materials	3,558
TOTAL	$ 209,932

Accounting	
Salaries & Wages	$ 177,673
Operating Expenses	6,012
Supplies & Materials	1,042
Equipment	99
TOTAL	$ 184,826
Engineering	
Salaries & Wages	$ 221,603
Operating Expenses	21,455
Supplies & Materials	6,369
Equipment	863
TOTAL	$ 250,290
Siting	
Salaries & Wages	$ 188,207
Operating Expenses	48,985
Data Processing	425,602
Supplies & Materials	6,787
Equipment	87,679
TOTAL	$ 757,260
OSM Administration & Enforcement (Federal Funds)	
Salaries & Wages	$ 407,273
Operating Expenses	33,522
Data Processing	120,230
Supplies & Materials	13,804
Equipment	7,398
TOTAL	$ 582,227
Abandoned Mine Lands (Federal Funds)	
Salaries & Wages	$ 217,413
Operating Expenses	972,359
Data Processing	32,949
Supplies & Materials	16,990
Equipment	21,648
TOTAL	$1,261,359
PURPA (Federal Funds)	
Operating Expenses	$ 28,404
Turnback to Grantor Agency	47,004
TOTAL	$ 75,408
Utility Valuation	
Transfer to Revolving Fund	$ 35,000
TOTAL	$ 35,000

Pass Thru Funds (USGS)		$ 58,120
TOTAL		$ 58,120
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$5,703,532

UTILITY VALUATION REVOLVING FUND

Fund Cash Balance, July 1, 1981			$ 35,000
Operating Expenses		$111,627.43	
Collections:			
Case No. 10,233, NSP Co.	$ 12,914.33		
Case No. 10,256, NW Bell	15,662.70		
Case No. 10,292, ND Telephone	9,628.54		
Case No. 10,280, MDU	8,631.19		
Case No. 10,291, Great Plains	4,097.64		
Case No. 10,334, OTP Co.	45,826.24		
Case No. 10,295, NSP Co.	13,274.11		
Depreciation Studies, NW Bell	1,592.68		
TOTAL		$111,627.43	
Fund Cash Balance, June 30, 1983			$ 35,000

INSTITUTIONAL REVENUE

Scale Inspection Fees	$ 181,140.90
Miscellaneous Service Fees	4,474.82
Plant & Transmission Facility Siting Fees	292,700.00
Roving Grain & Hay Buyer's License Fees	6,750.00
Weighmasters License Fees	35.00
Motor Common Carrier License Fees	173,857.25
Interstate Registration Fees	1,951,649.52
Grain Storage License Fees	187,050.00
Public Storage Warehouse License Fees	1,040.00
Auction Clerk & Auctioneers License Fees	16,720.00
Federal Grant - Gas Safety Program	11,636.68
TOTAL	$2,827,054.17

COLLECTIONS - MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION

Cash on Hand - July 1, 1981		$ 300.00
INTRASTATE COLLECTIONS:		
Class "A" Fees	$ 6,525.00	
Special Fees	45,610.25	
Contract Fees	5,615.00	
Commercial Plate Fees	110,846.00	
Duplicate PS-plate Fees	45.00	
Overpayments	3,366.00	
Fines and Penalties	1,550.00	
Total Intrastate Collections		$173,557.25
TOTAL		$173,857.25
INTERSTATE COLLECTIONS:		
Registration of new Authority	$ 41,275.00	
Registration of Amendments to Authority	14,800.00	
Identification Stamps	1,888,362.00	
Overpayments	7,212.52	
TOTAL INTERSTATE COLLECTIONS		$1,951,649.52
TOTAL COLLECTIONS AND CASH ON HAND		$2,125,506.77
Less Remittances transferred to State Treasurer		2,125,506.77
- Note: This includes transferral of $300 cash-on-hand to the State Treasurer at recommendation of auditors. This closed out the Motor Carrier Division's account with the Bank of North Dakota.		
CASH ON HAND - June 30, 1983		$ .00

COLLECTIONS - SURFACE MINING & RECLAMATION FUND

Balance, July 1, 1981		$ 318,802.50
Collections:		
Permit & Mining Fees	$37,150.00	
Fines Levied for Violations	5,950.00	
Total Collections		$ 43,100.00
Balance, June 30, 1983		$ 361,902.50

Total collections remaining in the Surface Mining & Reclamation Fund were transferred to the General Fund pursuant to H.B. 1059.

PERSONNEL
As of June 30, 1983

DIVISION	NAME	CLASSIFICATION	POS. NO.
Administration	Bruce Hagen, Pres.	Commissioner	1103
	Leo M. Reinbold	Commissioner	1102
	Dale V. Sandstrom	Commissioner	1101
	Janet A. Elkin	Comm. Secretary	1301
	Ray H. Walton	Attorney III	1201
	Daniel S. Kuntz	Attorney II	1203
	Jean Barr	Adm. Off. II	1311
	Charlene Gabriel	Secretary IV	1111
	Jeanette Filler	Secretary IV	1112
	Kathleen Dwyer	Secretary IV	1113
	Carolee Conyne	Secretary IV	1211
	Darlene Bachmeier	Clerk III	1313
	Sandi Scott	Receptionist I	1315
	Kenneth Shilling	DP Coordinator I	1312
	Jane Haddad	Input Operator II	1316
	Eve Benson	Input Operator I	1314
Weights & Measures	Bruce Niebergall	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	2001
	Lavern Thompson	W & M Inspector	2005
	Alvin Skaarvold	W & M Inspector	2006
	James Waagen	W & M Inspector	2007
	David Jordheim	W & M Inspector	2008
	Roy Burck	W & M Inspector	2009
	Delores Murrey	Clerk Typist II	2011
Motor Carrier	Robert Senger	Pub Serv.Spec. III	3001
	Maurice Arves	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	3003
	Elsie McLean	Clerk IV	3011
	Sheryl Holst	Secretary III	3013
Public Warehousing	Richard Bresnahan	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	4001
	Robert Barr	Pub.Serv.Spec. I	4012
	Rhoda Pederson	Secretary IV	4011

Reclamation Division Administration & Enforcement			
	Edward Englerth	Recl.Div.Director	5001
	James Deutsch	Env. Scient. III	5102
	Ervin Barchenger	Env. Scient. III	5103
	Nirander Safaya	Env. Scient. III	5104
	Louis Ogaard	Env. Scient. II	5105
	Mark Knell	Env. Eng. II	5106
	David Thompson	Env. Eng. II	5107
	Daniel Millenacker	Env. Scient. II	5108
	Gary Winbourn	Env. Scient. II	5109
	Clark Norton	Env. Eng. III	5110
	James Berg	Env. Scient. II	5111
	J. Warren Greenwell	Env. Scient. II	5112
	Susanna Wittmier	Adm. Off. II	5131
	Susan Ulrich	Secretary III	5120
Reclamation Division Abandoned Mine Lands			
	Lynn Schloesser	Env.Scient. Adm. I	5101
	Kenneth Royse	Env. Eng. III	5113
	Garth Anderson	Env. Scient. III	5114
	Jayne Somes	Secretary II	5133
Traffic	John Finsness	Pub.Serv.Spec. III	6001
	Jon Mielke	Pub.Serv.Spec. II	6003
	Pam Ciavarella	Clerk Typist II	6011
Accounting	Roy Paetzke	Accountant V	7101
	Howard Cotton	Auditor IV	7103
Engineering & Siting			
	Wallace Owen	Env. Eng. VI	7201
	Patrick Fahn	Env. Eng. III	7203
	Robert Tubbs	Pub.Serv.Spec. I	7205
	Steve Kahl	Env. Eng. III	7301
	Charles Thompson	Env. Eng. II	7302
	Sharon Helbling	Secretary IV	7211
	Debra Voller	Secretary I	7305
	Vacant	Env. Eng. II	7303